

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF ALASKA.

FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Governor—John G. Brady; private secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Knapp. U. S. Judge—C. S. Johnson. U. S. Attorney—Burton E. Bennett. Assistant District Attorney—Alfred J. Daly. District Clerk—Albert D. Elliott. Deputy Clerk—Walton D. McNair. U. S. Marshal—J. M. Shoup. Surveyor General—W. L. Distin. Receiver—John W. Dudley. Receiver—Roswell Shelly. Court Interpreter—George Kostrometoff.

Commissioners—C. W. Tuttle, Sitka; John Y. Ostrander, Juneau; K. M. Jackson, Fort Wrangel; L. R. Woodward, Unalaska; Phillip Gallagher, Kodiak; John U. Smith, Dyea; W. J. Jones, Circle City; Chas. H. Isham, Unga. Deputy Marshals—W. A. McNair, Sitka; Edward S. Staley, Juneau; W. D. Grant, Fort Wrangel; J. McDonald, Douglas; Edward C. Hasey, Kodiak; Lewis L. Bowers, Unga; J. C. Blaine, Unalaska; H. J. Melunis, Skagway; John Cudihoe, Circle City; —, Snook, Dyea.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector—W. C. Pedlar. Educational Agent—Sheldon Jackson. Assistant Agent—William Hamilton. Supt. of Schools—W. A. Kelly.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Collector—J. W. Ivey. Special Deputy—W. P. McBride. Deputy and Inspector—Wm. Millmore and C. L. Andrews.

Deputy Collectors—Joseph Arment, Fort Wrangel; E. M. VanSlyck, Mary Island; W. G. Thomas, Kodiak; G. W. Caton, Cook's Inlet; T. E. Holmes, Kariuk; J. F. Simot, Unga; J. P. Word, Unalaska; E. T. Hatch, St. Michaels; Chas. Smith, Circle City; John C. Tenny, Juneau.

Inspectors at Juneau—Loring K. Adams, Harry Minto and John R. Auldin. Inspectors at Fort Wrangel, Edward Hofsted, S. L. Adams, Geo. J. Smith, E. L. Hunter, Wm. Denny. Inspectors Aloft—J. S. Slater, S. F. Hodges, L. H. Lovejoy, Edgar Grim.

M. J. Cochran,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
JACKSON BLOCK.
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.
Will practice in all the courts of the state.

C. O. Bates,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
OFFICE: JACKSON STREET.
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

DR. V. M^CALPIN
DENTIST.
(30 years experience.)
Seward Building, rear of Wakefield & Young
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.
ON HAND DAY AND NIGHT.

A. G. McBride,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office with U. S. Deputy Marshal,
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

DR. W. L. HARRISON
DENTIST
(With Dr. Campbell)
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

WEBSTER BROWN
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER
U. S. Deputy and U. S. Deputy Mineral
SURVEYORS

OFFICE:
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ICE
649 FRONT ST.
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

THE ALASKA LIQUOR LAWS.

Some Pertinent Information on the Subject.

THE CHIEF OFFICER.

Liquor Laws of Alaska. General Shafter. About the Ladrone. The Jolly Farce. Judge Johnson Please Arise. Lumber and Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, containing certain inquiries respecting the enforcement of the liquor laws in your Territory.

Replying thereto, you are informed that, in the opinion of the department, under the regulations prescribed by the President, the license issued by the governor for the sale of liquors within the Territory does not carry with it the right to the importation by the licensee of such quantities and kinds of liquor as he may deem proper in the conduct of his business as a liquor dealer.

The regulations of the President, dated May 4, 1887, provide a permit for the importation of liquors into the Territory to be issued by the chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the Territory where the liquors are intended to be landed.

The Department has held that the collector at Sitka is the chief customs officer at any port within his district. The executive order requiring this permit from the collector was not changed by the subsequent order dated March 12, 1892, authorizing the governor to issue licenses for the sale of liquor within the Territory. From this it can be inferred only that the President intended concurrent action by both the collector and the governor as an additional safeguard to the proper enforcement of the law.

Replying to your further inquiry whether the Department can instruct the collector to approve the permit of the governor, you are informed that under the executive orders issued by the President, and cited above, the collector is vested with discretionary power in the matter of issuing permits for the introduction of liquors into the Territory, with which power the Department may not interfere. If, however, your question is intended to ask whether the Department may instruct the collector to approve the licenses issued by the governor for the sale of liquors, you are informed that, while the issuance of such license is within the province of the governor, under the administration of Governor Sheakley that officer refused to issue licenses for the sale of liquor unless the applicant was first approved by the then collector of customs. This, however, was in pursuance of an understanding between the governor and the collector, and the acquiescence of the collector to such an arrangement at the present time could not be secured through instructions from the Department.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BRADY,
Governor of Alaska.

General Shafter and the Cubans.

The Cuban patriots are not satisfied with the treatment they have received from the American general. The most important subject of difference is that the Insurgents are excluded from Santiago. The reason for this no doubt is that there is some fear that the Cubans would commit acts of lawlessness that could not be tolerated by the American commanders, and the safer plan was to exclude them. The Cuban idea of war and the manner in which it should be conducted does not agree with ours. The fact is that the Cubans are far from being civilized and when the Insurgents murdered the Spanish marines and officers who were trying to save their lives by fleeing from Cervera's burning ships, they fully exposed their blood-thirsty natures and utter lack of that human feeling which gives quarter to a vanquished foe. Americans have the kindest feelings for the suffering Cubans and when the island is freed from the Spanish yoke, they will be given an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to govern themselves, but while we are driving the Spanish out, it must be done in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, an art that is as yet unknown to the natives of the Cuban island.

About The Ladrone.

The Ladrone or Mariana islands, of which the American cruiser Charleston took possession on its way to Manila, have been politically united to the Philippines for over two centuries. Guan, the largest and most southern island of the group, the residence of the governor general and the one on which the American flag was planted, lies 1,200 miles almost directly east of Luzon, the chief island of the Philippine group. There are seventeen islands in the Ladrone group, they have an area of 420 square miles. The population is 10,172. The island of Guam is in the direct path for steamers from Hawaii to Manila, so that the American fleet did not have to go out of its route in order to stop there.

THE JOLLY FARCE.

Orders for the Enforcement of the Alaska Liquor Law.

Regardless of the fact that the powers at Washington, D. C. have been informed of the unpopularity of the Alaska liquor law and the lack of power to enforce it, the jolly farce of issuing orders goes bravely on. The latest is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C.
June 24, 1898.

For the purpose of more effectually enforcing the law prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Territory of Alaska, the following regulations are prescribed under the authority of section 14 of the act of May 17, 1864, entitled "An Act providing a civil government for Alaska," and section 1955 of the Revised Statutes:

1. The introduction into the Territory of Alaska of intoxicating liquors and the shipment, or attempted shipment, of such liquors from any port or place in the United States to said Territory is hereby prohibited.

2. The above prohibition shall not apply to intoxicating liquors intended for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes in said Territory of Alaska, but all liquors intended to be so used may be shipped from the United States and landed in the Territory of Alaska only upon a permit first obtained from the chief customs officer of the Customs District of Alaska, to be issued only upon evidence satisfactory to such officer that such liquors are to be used solely for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes.

3. All intoxicating liquors shipped or attempted to be shipped from any port or place in the United States with the intention or purpose of their introduction into the Territory of Alaska, and all such liquors imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced into said Territory of Alaska in violation of law or these regulations, are liable to seizure and forfeiture, and may be seized by any customs officer of the United States and proceeded against in the manner provided by law.

4. The master of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board any intoxicating liquors, when such vessel is destined to any place in said Territory, or, if not so destined, when the intended course lies within the waters of the Territory, will be required to file with the collector of customs at the port of departure a special manifest, signed and verified in duplicate, of all such liquors; and no clearance shall be granted to any such vessel unless the articles embraced in the special manifest are shown to the satisfaction of the collector at said port of departure to belong to the necessary medicinal supplies of the vessel, or to be entitled to the above specified exemptions, or are covered by bonds taken under the provisions of section 1955 of the Revised Statutes.

5. One of the special manifests above provided for will be delivered to the master, together with the clearance, if granted, and any intoxicating liquors above mentioned found on board a vessel within the waters of the Territory without such special manifest will be seized and the offenders prosecuted under the provisions of section 1857 of the Revised Statutes.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary
Approved:
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Judge Johnson, Please Arise.

Judge Johnson, the able judge for Alaska, will please arise and answer a few interrogations which the News wishes to propound. Please stand up.

First, Is the following law, which was passed by congress, in full force and effect?

"And a district judge shall be appointed for said district, who shall during his term of office reside therein and hold at least two terms of said court therein each year, one at Sitka, beginning on the first Monday in May, and the other at Wrangel, beginning on the first Monday in November."

Second, If so, how about having a term of court in this city commencing on the first Monday in November.

Now, we don't want the earth, Mr. Judge, but we do want a term of court at this place awful bad.

Lumber and Stamps.

The Lumberman has had many inquiries as to the stamp act which went into effect July 1. The safest thing to do to stamp everything, and though this is somewhat expensive, it is patriotic—also safe. The railway companies will furnish one stamp for each car of lumber or shingles; if the shipper wants duplicates, he must stamp them. The 25,000 cars of shingles and lumber that will be loaded in Washington in the year following July 1, 1898, will cost the railway officials \$2,500 for stamps, with perhaps \$7,500 to be paid by dealers and manufacturers in the way of stamps on checks and extra stamps for bills of lading and on drafts. Mills that pay off their employees in checks will contribute several thousand dollars to the United States treasury. Taking it altogether, Uncle Sam has the drop and takes no chances on the markets.—West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman.

The News, \$3 per year.

AS TO FARMING IN ALASKA

Experiments to be Tried by the Government Agent.

AN AGENT APPOINTED.

Some Experiments to be Tried. Is It True? Editorial Comment. Colonial Possessions.

(Portland Oregonian.)

About a month ago Congress appropriated \$10,000 to be spent in ascertaining the agricultural resources of Alaska, and Secretary Wilson at once appointed Professor C. C. Georgeson, of Kansas, a special agent to conduct the investigation. The professor arrived here a few days ago direct from Washington, and after making arrangements to have some experimental farming and meteorological observations carried on in this vicinity, went to Sitka, where he will have his headquarters. He will work in conjunction with Observer Ball, recently appointed chief of the Alaska signal service.

Professor Georgeson's instructions are to learn what food products can be grown in the various parts of this big territory, and to what extent their cultivation can be depended upon as factors in its development. He proposes to do this by establishing experimental farms in the various sections. One of these will be located somewhere on the southern coast, one at Cook's Inlet, one on Kodiak island and one in the neighborhood of Circle City. Each will be devoted to the culture of cereals and vegetables that are known to thrive in similar soil and climate elsewhere, and the professor's collection of seeds includes samples from Scandinavia, Canada, Finland, Minnesota and Wyoming. From these farm stations he hopes to ascertain the agricultural possibilities of the country. He has already made arrangements to exchange information with an agent of the Dominion government, who is going to plant about forty acres near Fort Selkirk in potatoes.

In some parts of Alaska almost any kind of vegetation will thrive that grows in the far northern states. On the Teller reindeer reservation, near Behring strait, potatoes as large as hen's eggs are raised every summer, and on the Yukon, not far from Circle City, a colony of Roman Catholic female missionaries has successfully cultivated all the hardy cereals and various kinds of vegetables. The garden and farm of these good women is one of the curiosities of Alaska.

Not the least interesting of the experiments which Professor Georgeson contemplates making is a practical test to discover the depth to which the earth is frozen. His paraphernalia includes a boring apparatus, which is warranted to penetrate terra firma to a depth where it is kept from freezing by internal heat. The professor opines that in Northern Alaska the frost extends clear down to where the prehistoric glacial age left it. The ground up there never thaws deeper than eighteen inches, but on the lower Yukon, where the sun gets a better show, the earth is softened to a depth of three feet. It is a strange thing that, while vegetation in Oregon is dead so long as the ground is frozen, it not only grows, but matures, atop of ice in Alaska. On the farm near Circle City the plough that prepares the ground for potato planting scrapes the top of the ice, and at no time does the thaw go deeper than two feet. The sun shines so continuously and fiercely up there—the thermometer in mid-summer averages 96 degrees in the shade—that plant life is forced to maturity much more rapidly than in the states.

Is It True?

The dispatches announce the removal of Marshal Shoup and the appointment of his successor. We think there is some mistake about the matter. A better official has never been sent into Alaska and we would much regret to know that the marshal is going to leave us.

NOTICE.

Citizens can have best barber work done at Barber Shop near Postoffice, in Court House lot.

Officer Grant returned from Ketchikan on the Diana last Wednesday night. He went down to arrest that boat on a libel warrant. Of the many beautiful things to be said about Grant, the most extraordinary is that he always gets what he goes for. He has been known to sleep, but never when any unfinished business is in his hands. Marshal Shoup has lots of deputies, loads of them, but none the equal of Fort Wrangel's competent marshal.

The Fife Alaska Co. know a good thing when they see it and have therefore secured advertising space in the News. This popular firm is now running two stores in the city, 224 and 625 Front street. Manager W. H. Fife says he has not lost faith in Fort Wrangel. The fact of his opening a second store is proof of the truth of the assertion. Mr. Fife will always be found on duty and glad to meet his friends. Don't forget, the new store is in the old Wal-lis stand.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Seattle has an assay office which was presented to her by Uncle Sam. If there is any good thing to be had, don't fool yourself by believing that Seattle will not get more than her share.

If Col. Bryan fights as well in the field as he does in a political campaign, he will be the next combination nominee for president.

The People's Party News of Whatcom has discovered a populist that has given up all hopes of securing the reforms that the People's party has been advocating. The poor thing. What is a more pitiable thing than a man without a country or party relationship.

Col. Lewis, the giant congressman of Washington, abandoned the majority of his political associates when he voted for the annexation of Hawaii. You can find the Colonel voting right on all important matters.

The American people have been too hasty in coming to the conclusion that Germany is against the United States in the war with Spain. The conduct of the German admiral at Manila was unauthorized and the German government is and has all through the conflict maintained a strict neutrality.

Judge Humes of Seattle is a candidate for senator. This opens up a fight against Wilson. The Judge is well known, extremely popular, and is backed by a political management that don't know what defeat is. What a fight that will be.

The poor half civilized Spaniards don't know they have been whipped, and when told by European powers that such was the case, they still refuse to believe it.

The Washington soldiers have quit cutting grass and cleaning cuspidors at Vancouver and are on the way to Manila. Everything comes to those who are willing to wait.

The expectation ordinance passed by the city council of Seattle has been vetoed. They are getting awful particular in Seattle. If Fort Wrangel could keep the natives from using the sidewalk for a water closet, our people would be perfectly willing to let the tobacco chewers spit where they choose.

Colonial Possession.

Seattle Republican.

Until the annexation of Hawaii the United States has been absolutely without colonial possessions and even Hawaii cannot be strictly termed a United States colony, but the war with Spain will leave it quite different in that direction. Even now the stars and stripes float over much territory, the result of armed conquest.

The following excerpt will give the reader some idea of the colonial possessions of some of the powers of Europe:

"Great Britain heads the list in the extent of her colonial possessions. While her own restricted home area includes only 120,979 square miles, her colonial possessions which belt the entire globe include 16,032,073 square miles, or nearly five times the area of the United States. With respect to population, Great Britain, within her home borders, contains 32,825,000 inhabitants, while her colonial possessions support 322,000,000 inhabitants.

"Next to Great Britain comes France. With her home area aggregating 204,092 miles, and her home population aggregating 38,520,000 inhabitants, she is the owner of colonial possessions containing 2,505,000 square miles and 44,200,000 inhabitants.

"Next comes Germany. Germany proper contains 208,830 square miles and 53,325,000 inhabitants, but her colonial possessions include 1,615,577 square miles and 7,450,000 inhabitants. "Portugal comes next. With only 36,036 square miles and 5,950,000 inhabitants included within her home borders, Portugal is the owner of colonial possessions containing 8,924 square miles and 10,125,000 inhabitants.

"Next comes Holland. Holland proper contains within her restricted territory only 12,648 square miles and 4,930,000 inhabitants, but her colonial possessions include 738,000 square miles and 31,200,000 inhabitants. Holland ranks next to Great Britain in the success with which she has managed the interest of her colonial possessions. In this respect she is one of the model countries of the globe.

"Spain comes next. This power contains at home 197,670 square miles and 17,300,000 inhabitants. Until the outbreak of the present war she was the owner of colonial possessions containing 495,458 square miles and 9,800,000 inhabitants, but since that time she has lost the Philippines and Ladrone, and is destined to lose Cuba and Porto Rico. She may also lose the Carolines before she gets through.

"Italy comes next to Spain. Italy's home area embraces 110,646 square miles and 31,200,000 inhabitants, while her colonial possessions embrace 242,420 square miles and 195,000 inhabitants."

A weather prophet at Douglass island recently predicted that it would rain for seventy continuous days and nights. No doubt they have that kind of weather up there, but in Fort Wrangel we have beautiful sunshine weather.

FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

McBRIDE & HENSHAW, Publishers.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

The rainy season in Cuba, we infer, begins a little later than the Dewey season in Manila.

The taking of a few more islands will change the Spanish estimate from pigs to hogs.

Spain's wisest course is to begin over again by planting a schoolhouse in the shadow of every church.

"We are a degenerate race," said a member of the Spanish Cortes to that body. Agreed to without debate.

"Good morning, have you had a crisis today?" is getting to be the proper form of salutation in European countries.

The average length of a whale's jawbone is seven feet, which proves that he was originally designed for a politician.

Though our soldiers are most patriotic, many would rather kiss a sweet-heart's cheek in camp than smell powder in the field.

It cannot be said, however, that Admiral Dewey has reached the highest pinnacle of fame until a 5-cent cigar is named after him.

The first effect of the war will be to extend the source of supplies so that henceforth a colonial need not necessarily be a Kentuckian.

Since the coffee and sugar trusts have combined to furnish the staples, nothing appears left for the country but to find itself in hot water.

If the yellow journals of New York ever get into financial straits they can take their headline type and set up complete job printing establishments.

Any European nation desiring anything in the island line after the present unpleasantness is over should address the United States State Department—Island Bureau.

We have the distinguished honor and pleasing satisfaction of belonging to a nation that has about twelve times as much fighting material as could possibly be used in almost any sort of war.

According to a New York stool pigeon for the police, a "criminologist" is a student of human nature who knows how to extort money at both ends of his job. "Criminologists" have no business this side of Russia.

A great struggle arises in a woman's mind when she is asked what her new gown cost. She is always in doubt whether to cut the price in half and make you envy her the bargain or double it and make you envy her affluence.

Through his naked eye man sees less than 6,000 stars; through a powerful telescope he may see a hundred million. Is there not a similar exaltation of all his faculties as they expand under true culture? The realm of truth is deep and vast, like the starry heavens.

The more closely Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay is studied, the closer becomes the evidence that it was due not so much to the peculiar possession of courage as to high scientific and professional training. An experienced English naval officer recently said that the contest at sea was less between ships than between men—a comment strikingly borne out in the battle off Cavite.

The world moves, but it does not move so fast as to carry the human being away from the things that are human. Call it atavism or what not, this civilized man is just as ready for fight as were his barbarous ancestors. More than they he has courage and endurance. The only difference between him and them is not in desire to fight, but in the reasons which he recognizes as worth a fight.

The rapid progress of invention is making war too deadly and expensive. The tendency of war implement invention is toward peace. Nations will continue to be prepared for war and, after one or two more deadly encounters, the civilized nations will conclude that the game is not worth the candle. Not that there will be disarmament. As long as the world lasts there will be armaments. The stronger the armaments the greater the peace of the world. Von Moltke was right. The millennial condition of entire disarmament has not yet been reached.

So finely are the scales of nature adjusted that it is probable every defect has its compensation near at hand. Man's part is to find it. In Kansas and Nebraska the rainfall is insufficient to supply the needs of agricultural vegetation. Nevertheless it has recently been ascertained that an inexhaustible deposit of water lies directly below all the arid region; while the wind, na-

ture's agent to lift the water, blows during the whole summer. It was from air registering one hundred degrees as low as that Nansen, by means of a windmill, wrested the power to light and heat his ice-bound team. The Kansas farmers should not be slow to conquer nature as Nansen did.

As regards the need and practical usefulness of a ship canal across Nicaragua, the country had an impressive object lesson in the case of the battleship Oregon. If the Spanish fleet had started across the Atlantic at the beginning of hostilities the lesson would have been still more pointed. If the Nicaraguan canal had existed the Oregon would have had to go only one-third as far, and it would quickly have been reinforcing Admiral Sampson's fleet, instead of being an object of worry. The waste of time, coal and money was great in itself, but this was as nothing compared with the psychological we might have been in if we had been depending upon a Pacific squadron to protect or strengthen our Atlantic interests. The Senate foreign relations committee did well to get Senator Moriam to reintroduce his bill for a commission to inquire further into the Nicaraguan Canal project.

An interesting investigation has been made recently in one of our cities, as to the reasons why children of equally good capacity should rank so unevenly in their studies in the schools. Pupils were taken to learn from one class of fifty-five pupils enough about their habits out of school to enable judgment to be made. The investigation showed that thirteen boys were permitted to leave the streets at night as late as half-past 9 o'clock. Not one of them ranked as high as thirtieth in the class. Another grade class of fifty-five was "led" in the same manner; eight boys were habitually on the streets in the evenings. Not one of them ranked as high as fortieth in the class. Another class of thirty-five investigated showed that six were allowed the freedom of the streets at night, and every one of them had spent two or three years pursuing the fourth and fifth grades. One boy of fifteen years of age had spent nine years in getting four and a half years of schooling. Investigation also showed that in these classes examined, 50 per cent of the girls remain at home and read good books, and about one-third only of the boys ever read at all.

The so-called bread riots that lately took place in Milan and other cities of Italy indicated a condition of affairs that was more desperate than appeared on the surface. It is true that the people were suffering for bread, for it so happened that in every great wheat-producing country in the world the crop of 1897 was a short one. In Germany, France and England, where a considerable portion of the wheat consumed is usually of domestic production, almost the entire consumption had to be obtained abroad. The storehouses, besides the United States, from which those countries have depended for their wheat have been Russia, India, Egypt and Argentina, but last year Russia had no surplus to export, India had very little, Egypt next to none, and Argentina harvested only enough for home consumption. The result was that bread was dear and the people were hungry. Italy was in a worse situation than any of the countries importing wheat for domestic consumption. She had impoverished herself by attempting to maintain a standing as a military and naval power that was beyond her possibilities. What Germany and France did, Italy strove to duplicate. She wished to be classed as one of the great powers of Europe, and she drew the life blood out of her people in the attempt, realizing only failure. She entered into a triple alliance with Germany and Austria, and tried to maintain a position of equality with each. With a population of about 30,000,000, she kept a permanent peace establishment of 216,235 men, with a compulsory reserve of 1,011,000. The members of this reserve, while not constantly in service, were compelled to spend from three to nineteen years in the army, which was a fearful drain on the productive energies of the country. Besides this large number of soldiers the Italian navy had 21,724 men on the active list and 10,000 on the reserve list, making a total of nearly 2,250,000 men who were not only withdrawn from the various industries of the kingdom, but had to be supported in idleness. The result was that general stagnation in business and enormous taxation were universal in the country, labor was unemployed, and those who found work received starvation wages. The increase in the price of bread, even though small, brought want and hunger to people who are always on the verge of starvation. The high price of bread was only an incident that drove the people to riots which showed the really intolerable condition of affairs all over Italy. That country was attempting to do what the frog did when it sought to rival the ox, and possibly a similar result may follow the attempt.

Home for Cats.

The forum of Augustus is used as the cats' home of Rome. All the superfluous tabbies are dropped over it, and they are kept alive by the charity of the people, who take them food.



THE CONQUERING HERO.

It was a pretty scene. The trees had the abundance of verdant foliage that belongs to happy June; the grass seemed more than usually rich and green, and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural beauty over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond, and across chambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another scene—a very sweet and fresh and lovely face in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette ribbon across her breast, and knotted at the waist, and a wide leg-horn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mill kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignities she was saying to herself in the effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not even hurt a flower without regretting it; and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets, and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning," she murmured, and plucked the flowers among the folds of the mill kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because—"

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw, in the distance, the maid and the little boy rumbling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies; and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart; but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely-crumpled piece of paper, which she held thrust there in fierce impatience; and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool!" she thought; "a silly, silly little simpleton! And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know, for anything in this



BEGAN TO READ THE WRITTEN WORDS.

world, that I cared enough to cry—" And, smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So, if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—oh, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything you would find that I am not so very much to blame—but I won't speak of that. Because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my

right. But I don't care to call it my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore, I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it. But I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that; but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again; but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than 11, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away; and, instead of crushing the paper as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could see it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated; "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite 10:30. "Oh, he isn't late, after all—I must have been very early—I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a heavy footstep and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face and she said confusedly:

"I am so glad—I mean not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said; "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"Oh, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything, and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do, now—to try and please you," he answered, weakly; and the perplexation was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast—it is very warm and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little further away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he added with a smile, and she turned her head away—perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby to-day?" he asked after a few minutes of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since—"

"Oh, yes," she answered hurriedly, and, looking about, "there they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods; they are coming this way; oh, Sidney," she cried, suddenly turning toward him. "How could you? I can never, never forgive you."

"I could never dare to ask you."

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claude. She remembered to a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married; and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven, and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never, never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two towards the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a

crash, a shriek; the side of the bridge was gaping outward; the maid stood wringing her hands; the golden curls that had floated a moment above the running waters, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nurse girl who was the first to see that Sidney had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him—look, look! The darling has his arms about the master's neck, and he's laughing and kissing him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother, little Sidney was already laughing with delight; and as he put one dripping arm about her neck, he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Sidney, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"O, Sidney! I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I knew you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me, too?"

"Just give me a chance, that's all," and then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the con-



"COURAGE, MA'AM, COURAGE."

quering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately; so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

The Kaiser's Stenographer.

It is not generally known that under the present Emperor a new office has been created, that of personal stenographer to his majesty. William I. but rarely delivered a speech, and, when he did, the text was always decided on beforehand, in consultation with Prince Bismarck, and the monarch either learned the speech by heart or read it from a manuscript. He knew that he possessed no gift of language and had no confidence in his ability to improvise in public. William II., soon after he came to the throne, gave orders that a stenographer should always be present during his speeches, whether at home or on travel. This duty is fulfilled in Germany by one of the official stenographers of the reichstag, who took down the speeches of the Emperor and Prince Henry at Kiel. The Emperor himself supervised the shorthand writer's transcript before it was transmitted to Wolff's telegram bureau—the German Reuter. The speeches of the Emperor, sent over the official wire, are therefore *typissima verba*. A different shorthand writer accompanies the Emperor abroad, where the speeches are, for the most part, delivered in a foreign language, and could not, therefore, be noted down by a German stenographer.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Holty-Toity.

Selden in his "Table Talk" writes: "In Queen Elizabeth's time gravity and state were kept up. In King James' time things were pretty well. But in King Charles' time there has been nothing but Frenchmore and the cushion dance, omnium gatherum, tolly-polly, holty-cometolty."

This phrase in modern French is *haut comme tolt*.

The late Dr. Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says:

"The most probable derivation I know is this: What we call 'holty-toity,' holty being connected with *holt* (to leap up), our 'high,' 'light,' and *toity* being 'other holt,' i. e., first one side holt, then the other side."—Notes and Queries.

The Only One.

Miss Wellwood—Yes, I belong to the Daughters of the Revolution, and pride myself upon being the most distinguished member of the society.

Mr. Hargreaves—Indeed! I suppose you trace your lineage back to some man who was a lion in his day, eh?

Miss Wellwood—No, my great-great-grandfather was only a private, but from all that I can learn he seems to have been the only one in the whole army.—Cleveland Leader.

Ostriches Hooded at Plucking Time.

When the ostrich is to be divested of its plumage a long hood is placed over its head, and it is then confined in a railed inclosure about three feet square. The birds rarely show fight.

We know a man who has enough industry and ability in his line to make a conspicuous success, if his fool ways didn't keep him down.

FARM LAND GOES A-BEGGING.

Over Four Thousand Farms Deserted and Going to Ruin.

There are in New England 4,300 abandoned farms, the value of which has sunk to a minimum, and yearly the number of neglected acres, once fruitful and the homes of the best and most patriotic stock America has known, is increasing to such an extent that a practicable and immediately applicable remedy is looked for.

Sixty years ago there was scarcely a vacant farm in all New England, and there were very few that were not cultivated by the owners. They were veritable homesteads, where one family had lived for generations, and where the head of the house was the sturdy, hard-working man of integrity, common sense and uncommon shrewdness, who has been passing away for a half century, and is seldom seen, except in literature and the drama. His successor is the tenant, with no sentiment to bind him to the land, and very often his absence means acres returning to their original condition, and houses and barns falling into decay. All through New England are farms wrested from the forest by the axe, which for generations have been gone over year after year with scythe, and where again the sound of the axe is heard as it tells the timber that neglect has allowed to grow.

Why are these farms vacant? There are in New England 235,000 acres of land, once under a high state of cultivation, that have been strangers to the plowshare for years. Why are they abandoned? This question has been asked by railway managers who look for business in the transportation of farm products and by men interested in the science of social economics, with a view to philanthropy, to which some point may incidentally be attached.

"Farming does not pay," the son of the sturdy New England farmer tells us. If it does pay at all, it pays best on the rich, steepest prairies of the West, many who have gone there tell us. Thousands born and reared on New England farms have taken Horace Greeley's advice and gone West. They left no one behind interested in the farm. Father and mother have left the old homestead to strangers; or worse, to the elements. Tenants interested only in the crops have taken their places, very often a caretaker to look after the buildings is left, and often there is an abandonment, and sun and fern thrive unmolested where once valuable grain was planted, raised and harvested.

The urban population has increased, while the rural has decreased. The daughters of the New England farmers have preferred to marry city men, the sons have gravitated to the centers of population, and the old farms have been abandoned. They have become nearly worthless, but none wants them. The selling price of lands have been cut in two, three and four times. The falling off in the rural population has meant fewer to support, the hamlets and cross-road settlements have suffered, the miller, the storekeeper and the blacksmith have been, through necessity, carried by the human tide to the cities.

The beginning of an effort to change the present conditions has been inaugurated by the New England Realty Co., and its promoters lay great stress on the philanthropic side of their venture.

"Is it not strange," said A. Willis Lightbourne, secretary of the New York wool exchange and president of the company, "that there should be 92,000 unemployed men in New York City and tens of thousands of acres of fertile land within a few hours' journey, where honest, healthful employment can be had that will give a happy, comfortable living, with a market for the products of labor within easy reach? These abandoned acres should be for these men. Many of them, with a little money, who are actually struggling and suffering here, could be really happy and comparatively independent on a little farm right at our door, in Connecticut, or a little beyond in one of the other New England States.

"Colonization schemes have been started with the best of intentions, but have too often ended with bitter disappointment for both philanthropic projectors and intended beneficiaries. This is because thousands of men, ignorant of farming, have been simply put on land and been allowed to shift for themselves. That is a mistake. They should be relieved of pressing burdens and obligations so far as possible, and have some one who knows what they should know to look after them.

"Now here are thousands of acres of land that have once made productive farms and they can be bought cheap. I know the sons of old New England farmers, who left their homes and are willing to sell them for almost anything they can get. How easy, then, with capital, to buy up these abandoned farms and at a slight advance, with a small payment and little interest, place them within the reach of men who are not able to make a living in New York or Boston. Would this not be truly philanthropic?

"Then, with the country districted off, a practical farmer could look after the farms, give instructions as to crops, fertilizing, harvesting and marketing.

The doing of this very thing may be the beginning of a reaction that will draw people from the congested cities to rural life and pursuits, build up farming communities and so re-establish villages and thus bring about the increased prosperity that we all wish for and talk so much about. If people once get the idea that this sort of a thing is going to happen and realize that they will be happier and more independent on the broad acres than in the narrow tenements, there will be a rush for the country and the New England farms will again blossom and bloom with vegetables, grain and fruit."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

All snow is not white. At several places in the mountains of Colorado and California it is blood red. Snow has been known to be black, yellow, red, and green.

There are now over 250,000 words in the English language, acknowledged by the best authorities, or about 70,000 more than in the German, French, Spanish and Italian combined.

How far away the Milky Way is there are no means of judging with much confidence. Prof. Barnard has given good reasons for thinking that its groundwork consists of stars, which are much smaller than the sun, perhaps hundreds or thousands of times smaller, so that its distance from us may not be great, as star distances go.

The long-familiar laboratory method of drying the air by means of a moisture-absorbing agent has been borrowed by a Frankfurt inventor for a patented dry barrel or box for preserving vegetables and other substances. The new apparatus is simply a box with a false bottom of slats, under which is placed a metallic tray containing caustic potash. The vegetables, fruit, etc., are placed on the false bottom, and the air admitted only through the bottom—is dried before reaching them by passage over the potash. One charge of the drier is claimed to last six months.

The great peak of Teneriffe, 12,182 feet high, situated in the Canary Islands, and rising almost directly out of the ocean, makes a magnificent viewpoint for certain scientific purposes. Prof. T. C. Porter recently gave the Physical Society in London an account of his observations and experiments on the peak. By observing the shadow of the peak cast upon the sea, and measuring the time that elapsed between the moment when the apex of the shadow touched the sea horizon, and the instant when it was eclipsed by the shadow of night, he was able to deduce the diameter of the earth. The heated air rising from the crater of the volcano also casts a shadow which can be seen on the sea, rising obliquely from the summit of the mountain cone. One of Prof. Porter's photographs from the peak plainly showed the curvature of the horizon.

The art of photomicrography has recently made a great advance through the application of the electric arc light. Heretofore it has been very difficult to make good photographs of minute objects magnified more than one thousand diameters, because the oxyhydrogen light employed to illuminate the objects was not sufficiently uniform in intensity. With the electric arc light this difficulty has been largely overcome, and fine photographs have been made of objects magnified five thousand diameters. Microscopy is far ahead of astronomy in the magnifying powers that it can employ. It is seldom that a power of so much as one thousand diameters can be usefully applied with a telescope, and in photographing the heavenly bodies comparative slight magnification can be used. A photograph of the moon with a magnifying power of five thousand diameters would be a wonder indeed.

Vegetarian Cats.

At the vegetarian jubilee in London recently some remarkable exhibits were made. One was a vegetarian cat, a sleek and handsome pussy, who, having been brought up in a vegetarian family, had not only learned to love vegetable food, but had forgotten the feline taste for mouse flesh. Mice of the plumpest and most tempting appearance could run across the floor with perfect impunity in the presence of this vegetarian tabby. She just winked sleepily at them and gave a contemptuous curl of her anti-carnivorous tail. A new race of cats is thus brought into sight—the reformed feline who will not eat meat nor kill mice. But the new vegetarian breed of cats will never become popular with the ladies.

Chinese Laundrymen.

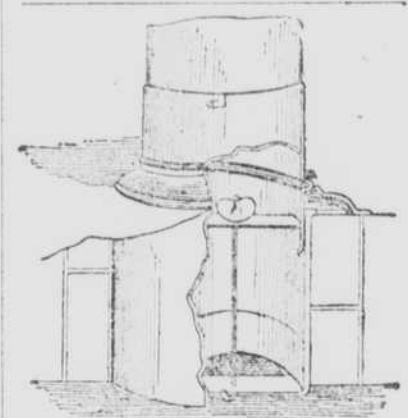
It is said that a good Chinese laundryman can clear \$25 a week, although he pays from \$14 to \$25 a month rent, and sometimes as high as \$40, and hires two or three men at wages ranging from \$6 to \$10 a week. When their very economical habits of living are considered it is probable that they save a large share of their earnings.

It is easier to let the hair grow long than it is to write a good poem.

FOR HUMANITY'S GOOD.

New Invention Which Mankind Will Greatly Appreciate.

Does there exist a man who has never struggled with a refractory stovepipe? This new invention will do more for the maintenance of peace and quiet than anything else. The illustration represents a device designed to facilitate securing a stovepipe in position, and holding the pipe so that there will be no danger of soot blowing through the joints into the room, says the Scientific American. The improvement has been patented by Jerome Jones of Kansas City, Mo. Upon the thimble held in the chimney wall and opening into the flue, is riveted an approximately U-shaped metallic bar, whose middle portion extends across the inner end of the thimble, and forms a support for the hook of a screw rod whose other end is engaged by a cross-piece secured to the inside of a short pipe section loosely fitting in the thimble and projecting outward to receive the end of the stovepipe. The inward movement of the short section is limited by a bead which abuts against the inner edge of a ring-shaped cover engaging the outer face of the chimney, thus forming a tight joint, and in the outer end of this section are bayonet slots to be engaged by short pins on the inner end of the stovepipe, there being a handle or thumb-piece on the short section by



JONES' STOVEPIPE FASTENER.

which the latter may be conveniently turned to bring the parts into engagement. When the stove is taken down, the short section and ring-cover as well as the stovepipe are removed, and the screw-rod is utilized to hold in place an outer cover, which rests with its edge against a packing on the outer face of the chimney.

LITERATURE OF CHILDHOOD.

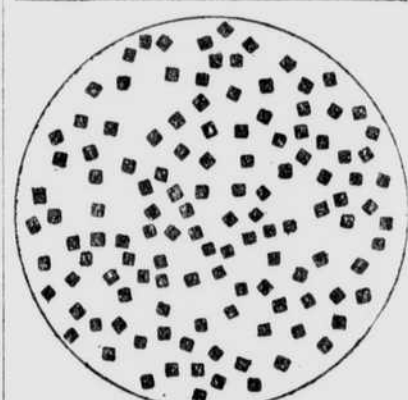
A True Romance of Human Nature.

Florence Hull Winterburn, writing of keeping "A Mother's Note-Book" in the Woman's Home Companion, claims this in favor of such a record:

"It is chiefly for her own instruction and guidance that a mother needs to keep some kind of nursery note-book. For the refreshment of her memory, when patience is likely to fail, and for the reawakening of dulled sympathy with childish moods, as well as for the enlightenment of others to whom she may choose to impart her experiences, the results of her labor will more than repay her for the trouble taken. She need follow no rules, nor even attempt to make regular entries, unless she has inclination for the task. Facts bearing upon physical variations are extremely valuable, and it is wise to note the weight and growth of a child at regular intervals, to ascertain whether he is developing normally. Even more important are observations upon his general health, temperament, disposition and the use he makes of his faculties. Although the mother herself may not be aware of the standard he should attain, her statement of facts may give the clue to a physician when puzzling symptoms show themselves. Often deafness and defects of vision might be prevented if the early signs of their coming on had been heeded. A single incident in a person's life may give the keynote of his character."

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

An old Hindoo fakir owned a circular plot of ground on which were 126 dago-bus, or sacred cherry trees. Dying, he left this plot of ground to be divided



HOW WAS IT DONE?

equally between his six sons and in such manner that each son should have on his section exactly twenty-one cherry trees. How was it done?

"What are your friend's sentiments on civil service?" Inquired Senator Sorghum's acquaintance. "He can't tell yet," was the reply. "He doesn't know whether he is going to get the place he is after or not."—Washington Star.

PAY OF YANKEE SAILORS.

Both Men and Officers Are Well Taken Care of by the Government.

The admiral of the navy is its highest paid official. His salary is \$13,000 a year all the time, with commutation for rations and quarters. The salaries of the other officers are arranged on a sliding scale in three divisions—"at sea," on "shore duty," and "on leave." Thus a vice admiral, who is at sea, gets \$9,000 a year; if assigned to shore duty he draws \$8,000, and if "put on the bench," waiting orders he gets only \$6,000, the difference between the two extremes being about 33 1/3 per cent. The pay scale of the others is as follows:

	Sea.	Shore.
Rear admirals	\$9,000	\$5,000
Commodores	7,000	4,000
Captains	4,500	3,500
Commanders	3,500	3,000
Lieutenant commanders	3,000	2,500
Lieutenants	2,000	2,200
Masters	2,000	1,700
Ensigns	1,400	1,200
Midshipmen	1,000	800
Cadet midshipmen	700	500
Mates	600	500
Paymasters	2,500	2,000
Surgeons	2,500	2,000
Chaplains	2,500	2,000
First assistant engineers	2,000	1,500
Second assistant engineers	1,700	1,400
Boatswains	1,200	900
Gunners	1,200	900
Carpenters	1,200	900

In nearly every grade there is an increase in pay for every five years of service. Take the case of a paymaster, for instance, who starts with a minimum salary of \$2,500 a year for sea duty, and he can, by subsequent terms of service, work himself up to \$4,200 a year. There will be no increase in rank unless there is a regular promotion; the extra pay is a reward by the government, or rather an inducement for experienced officers to remain in the service.

The pay of a common sailor, landsman is his official name, is \$21 a month, and from this there is a gradual increase for "ordinary" and "able" seamen up to \$30 a month.

Soldiers' Traveling Then and Now.

"When soldiers in the service of the United States are travelling their comfort is pretty well looked after," says P. P. Horner, general passenger agent of the Nickel Plate.

"The government requires the railroad company to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the cars. The Thirtieth Regiment, which left Buffalo, was carried in tourist cars, three men to a section, two occupying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course, if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice, such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we would have to provide them with ordinary day coaches. The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their journey lasts through a night. Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think that any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a hot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers remonstrated, the boys would say that they were just making loopholes to shoot the 'Johnnies.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

A Good Roads Court.

A Maryland judge has decided that a town ordinance prohibiting the riding of wheels on sidewalks when the streets are impassable is not effective. The rider who was arrested turned on the sidewalk to avoid an exceptionally bad place in the roadway, and, although he rode a distance of only twenty-five feet on forbidden ground, a warrant was issued. The evidence showed that a wheel could not be pushed through the mudhole, and the court, in dismissing the case, ruled that under such conditions riders and drivers were justified in trespassing on private property. It is possible that the higher courts may not sustain so liberal a ruling, but its reversal will not deprive the judge of the lower court of his reputation for common sense.

Queer Kinds of Fuel.

In Southern California, in the peach districts, peach stones are not uncommonly used as fuel. They are sold at the canneries by the wagon load. Peach stones burn freely and make a very good fire. On the homeward voyage of vessels in the coconut trade coconuts are used for fuel, as they are also while the vessel is lying at her wharf discharging, not sound nuts, but such as are decayed and not salable. The nuts are broken before they are put into the stove. Coconuts burn freely and make a good hot fire.

Russian Stoves.

The stove is the principle furniture of a Russian cottage. It fills a third of the interior of the principal room, being built of brick and plaster, flat on the top. During the day it is used for cooking and drying clothes, and at night it is the family bed, on which all the inmates sleep in a heap, pell-mell.

Flowers and Drought.

Scarlet flowers are said to stand drought better than any other.

NEED NO WAGONS.

Colombo Washerwomen Carry Great Loads of Linen on Their Heads.

The Chicago laundress with a good custom is quite apt to have her own cart and horse to collect the washing she does at home, says the Daily News. In Colombo it is different. There the washerwoman packs the linen into one



A WASHERWOMAN OF COLOMBO.

huge bundle fully as large as herself and, putting it on her head, calmly walks off with it, in no wise inconvenienced by the weight. Usually she takes it to the bank of some stream and rubs the clothes on flat stones. Modern tubs and patent wringers have no charms for her.

Fort Along the Trocha.

The Spanish trocha in Cuba is a form of fortification running along the coast

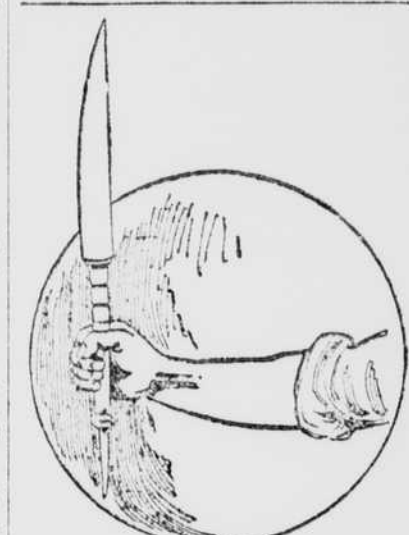


SPANISH USE OF BARBED WIRE.

for fifty miles, with a jungle on either side, in which barbed wire is used extensively. The picture shows one of the forts along the trocha.

Ugly Weapon Used by Spanish.

The navajo is carried by almost every Spaniard not of the upper classes. It opens with a ratchet and spring and



THE NAVAJA.

has a blade long and ugly. The weapon is used with the blade up and the ripping wound it inflicts is frequently fatal.

Right Way to Cut a Cable.

When the Havana cable was "cut" the men who performed the task did not sever the parts completely, but left



STRANDS INCOMPLETELY SEVERED.

connecting strands, as indicated in the accompanying sketch. So with the Manila cable. There is an art in doing everything—a right way and a wrong.

How to Detect Chicory.

Coffee which is suspected of containing chicory may be sprinkled on the surface of a glass of clear water. Coffee floats, while the chicory, being heavy, sinks, leaving a brown trail through the water. Chicory is soft to the touch and will crumble between the fingers, unlike the hard, gritty particles of coffee.

The art of bunco-steering requires more than ordinary talent.

FORT WRANGEL NEWS

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THE ANGLIAN'S TRIAL TRIP.

For the past two or three months, a crew of ship carpenters have been building a steamboat at the town of Teslin, which is located at the head of the lake that bears the same name, and in a recent issue we stated that the vessel had been successfully launched and would soon make her first run down the lake to the Hootalinqua river and from there on down to Dawson. The boat referred to was named the Anglian, and she is eighty feet long, twenty-two foot beam and of light draught. She left Teslin a short time ago with a cargo of general freight, a number of British soldiers, and other passengers, and included among the latter, was H. Maitland Kersey, the managing director of the Canadian Development Co., the owner of the boat referred to. Word was received in this city a few days ago, through some parties coming out from Dawson, that the Anglian was seen by them twenty miles below Fort Selkirk, which is less than 200 miles from Dawson, and on the Yukon river, and that she was going on down the river in good shape and making good time.

Doubts have always existed in the minds of many whether the Hootalinqua river was of sufficient depth to permit the passage of light draught boats, regardless of the fact that engineers, who surveyed the river, made favorable reports, but the disputed point has been settled by the trip of the Anglian and the Stikine river route to Dawson has scored one more victory in its favor.

Mr. Kersey has taken this trip for the purpose of fully informing himself as to the practicability of the Stikine river route. He will return to Vancouver as soon as possible and we believe the information he has gained will have an important bearing upon the early construction of the Glenora-Lake Teslin railroad, the building of which would no doubt make the route to the Yukon by way of Fort Wrangel by far the best, and, in fact, excepting by way of Saint Michaels, the only one over which freight could be successfully and economically transported to the great gold region.

We have recently been informed that work on the railroad from Skagway to the lake has been stopped. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but certain it is, that that route can never be of any great benefit unless the road is extended to lake Teslin or some point on the Hootalinqua river, for the reason that the White Horse and other rapids will not permit of the run down the river to the confluence with the Hootalinqua of any boats of sufficient size to make the transportation of freight and passengers profitable.

It remains to be seen whether the Canadian government will let this opportunity pass of securing the best route to the great gold fields which it owns. We do not believe it will, and the practical test made by the Anglian will speedily arouse our Canadian brothers to action, and the railroad across to Lake Teslin from Glenora will soon be built.

To Remain.

The Canadian Pacific has four boats that were built for the Stikine river trade. They have been tied up in this city and occasionally one of them would make a run up the river. For some time the News has been trying to find out what would be done with these boats but we could obtain no information from any one here. Yesterday orders were received from below to move and the McConnell started up the Stikine to look up a place where the boats can be safely tied up in the river. The Hamlin is now at Glenora, and the Ogilvie will go up and bring her down to the place where all the boats will be herded by a small force of C. P. R. employees. From the fact that these boats are retained in Alaska waters, it will appear as if the owners believe there will yet be use for them. We have heard it said that as a last resort, the C. P. R. Co. will itself build a railroad from Glenora to lake Teslin. Stranger things have happened.

THE COPPER RIVER COUNTRY.

The steamer Oregon, which arrived in this port last week from Skagway, had on board one hundred and forty prospectors from the Copper river country, who were returning from that region thoroughly disgusted and disheartened. A News reporter interrogated several of these men as to the conditions existing there, and learned that it was the universal belief that gold did not exist in paying quantities anywhere in that "God forsaken country," as they termed it. "Why," said one, "at the very lowest estimate 6000 men have been vainly trying for the past six months to penetrate the interior and gain the headwaters of Copper river; but impassable glaciers, perpendicular walls of rock and madly rushing mountain torrents have frustrated every attempt. Not an ounce of gold has been discovered. What is the result? 2000 prospectors have left for the states, and the 2000 remaining, for the most part entirely without means of securing transportation, are trying to get away as best they can. The Copper river district is the most monumental fake of the age. The average amount of money expended by the one hundred and forty prospectors going down on the Oregon will approximate \$500,000. And I want to say right here, that it is my candid opinion that three thousand men might industriously prospect that country for three years and at the expiration of that time congregate at a given spot, and the whole crowd would be unable to produce one dollar in gold dust procured from the Copper river basin."

A WORTHY PROMOTION.

J. F. Collins, the popular clerk at Duncan McKinnon's store for the past year, returned from a trip up the Stikine a few days ago, where he had been looking after some business for the Hudson Bay Co. He has been appointed agent and shipping clerk for that wealthy corporation at this place, and also retains his position in the store, and the fact is that he is by far the busiest man in town. Mr. Collins was formerly from Bay City, Mich., and came west several years ago and located at Everett, where he was in the employ of Frank Goodhue, on the Merchant's wharf, for about one year. He resigned a good position to come to Fort Wrangel, and found no difficulty in securing a good place in one of the very best stores in the city, where he has been employed since his arrival.

After one year's good, hard and most faithful work, he has been appointed the representative of one of the wealthiest corporations in the country—a promotion that has not come to him through any influence of friends, but simply because he has shown by his work that he is honest, capable and worthy of any trust that may be reposed in him. Socially Mr. Collins is a most pleasant and affable gentleman. He can talk business in real dead earnest, put up a good joke on a friend or tell a good story. He has made hosts of friends in this city, who will join the News in saying "Go it, old boy, may your good luck never end until you are safely within the pearly gates."

PROPOSED TERMS FOR PEACE.

Spain has made overtures for peace, and President McKinley, it is reported, has expressed a willingness to offer terms that will free Cuba and Porto Rico, permit Spain to retain the Philippine islands, with the exception of a coaling station, and demand no indemnity. If the president stops hostilities on this basis, he will find but few that will retain any respect for him as a ruler of a great nation. He will, in fact, merit the contempt of every true American and brand himself as insincere in his former declarations that this war was commenced for humanity's sake and to relieve the distress of a people who have been misgoverned and oppressed for centuries.

So far as an indemnity is concerned, it amounts to but little to the United States. To demand it would only secure a promise that could probably never be fulfilled, but to abandon the oppressed people of the Philippine Islands to the ferocity of the half civilized Spaniards, would be a crime that any decent, self respecting person should shrink from committing, much less the president of a great republic who is surrounded by an able cabinet for his advisors.

Kansas Buy an Alaska Paper.
(Kansas City Journal.)

TOPEKA, July 20.—(Special.) Fred L. Henshaw, brother-in-law of Insurance Superintendent Webb, and A. G. McBride, brother of ex-Insurance Superintendent McBride, have purchased and are publishing the Fort Wrangel News, a daily newspaper at Fort Wrangel, Alaska. Henshaw and McBride are two formerly of Kansas men.

'TIS SAID ON THE QUIET.

A Few Gentle Hints Given to the News Representative that are not Generally Known.

That McKinnon's store looks natural since Jack's return.

That Corbell, the wharf builder, is ready for another job.

That Wilson looks Oh! so lonesome, because Ready is away.

That the young lady that stood on two chips didn't play fair.

That the girl with the silk waist was the nicest dancer at the Capt. Gray party.

That Capt. Stephens' Twenty-Five Thousand Club is all right, and is doing good work.

That a News man danced with the prettiest girl in town at the Opera house party.

That north Front street is swelled up over the establishment of a new store in the Cagle building.

That Dr. Campbell's treatment of Harry Day's leg put him at the head of the medical profession in Alaska.

That the Chamber of Commerce declines to investigate the responsibility of men who engage in business in this city.

That Hofstad was made suddenly wealthy by his interest in some placer mining property at Sitka, and everybody is glad of it.

The Cosmos.

But little has been said concerning the work done by the little revenue cutter Cosmos, that occasionally slips in to this port and scoots around Southeastern Alaska bays and inlets in search of contraband liquor and illicit stills. The home port of the Cosmos is Sitka but all her work is done in this part of the district. A short time ago we gave an account of her getting after a sloop loaded with 82 cases of liquor which was thrown overboard. Since then the saucy little craft "shook down" some Shakan Indians and captured five stills and eight barrels of whiskey. At Ketchikan two stills and three barrels of liquor were taken. Capt. I. Myhre Hofstad is in charge of the Cosmos and inspectors Edwin Hofstad and Captain H. C. Pandy were along. They had quite an experience at Shakan. Indian Jim, the distiller, showed fight. He ran for his gun and Capt. Hofstad caught him as he was entering his cabin. He had a good gun loaded for business and he wasn't captured any too soon to suit the Cosmos' gritty crew. Jim was brought to this city and Judge Jackson held him under heavy bonds to appear before the grand jury and he is now in the bastille in this city. The Cosmos ought to be stationed at this place and no doubt would be if the Secretary of the Treasury was informed of the condition of things in this part of the district.

Blueberries and Mosquitoes.

Deputy Marshal Grant, Dr. Lapsley and an Indian guide went down toward Clarence Straits last Saturday. The officer's mission was to serve some papers, which was done and the party started to return. On the way back, on Sunday morning, they stopped on an island to get some fresh water. They pulled the boat up on the beach and were gone about ten or fifteen minutes and imagine their surprise upon returning, to see their boat with their coats, guns, provisions and bedding about one-half mile away. They were on this island forty hours and lived on blueberries. A little fishing steamer came along and carried the boys to this city. Don't ask Officer Grant or Dr. Lapsley how they like blueberries; you might get hurt. The former never sleeps, so he was not put out in that way, but the doctor tried the ground close up to a big log. The boat has been heard from and is in the hands of some Indians.

BACK FROM DAWSON.

Two Gold Hunters That Came Back With a Sack.

Mr. G. Mulligan and John Hyland arrived in this city a few days ago direct from Dawson. They own valuable mining properties on Hunker creek. They are friends and acquaintances of Mr. Reid, the popular merchant. Messrs. Mulligan and Hyland left Dawson on July 17th, and had an uneventful trip out. They were offered \$75000.00 for one of their claims, and refused it, from which we judge they are pretty well fixed. They brought some dust out with them and will return in the spring. At the time of their departure from Dawson, not a single boat had arrived from St. Michaels.

The two lucky miners went up to Telegraph Creek to visit friends and will return in a few days, and from here will go to Victoria and other coast cities to spend the winter.

WILLSON & SYLVESTER, WRANGEL.....
MILLS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Yellow Cedar, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, Flooring,
Ceiling, Rustic, Shiplap, Etc.
DEALERS IN
Shingles, Doors, Windows. FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

ESTABLISHED IN 1896.

Fort Wrangel Brewery

BRUNO GREIF, Proprietor.

The New Brewery Building is so far completed that it has been occupied and used for some time past.

—WITH A—

FINE, LARGE BREWERY

—AND—

And the Latest Improved Machinery

Comes an increase of product and consequently at a reduced cost of manufacture. My customers shall share this saving with me, and I make the following reductions:

Pint Beer per Gallon, 40 cents.

Best Beer, per Dozen Bottles, \$1.50.

The new hall has been completed west of the Brewery in first-class style and is now occupied.

FIRST CLASS LODGING HOUSE

The finest lunch counter in the city which is always well provided with the very best of everything.

Refreshments the Very Best. Patronize a Home Industry.

THE CASSIAR....

—In front of McKinnon's Wharf—
NO 25 FRONT STREET

The Gentleman's Resort

LARGE ROOM, TABLES AND CHAIRS
IN ABUNDANCE.

FINE POOL TABLE

The Choicest Refreshments in the City

DON'T FORGET THE CASSIAR

Remember the....

Eureka Brewing Co.

432 FRONT STREET.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

A nice cool place to spend an afternoon or evening.

Best and Coolest Refreshments in the City

GIVE US A CALL.

FIFE-ALASKA CO.

224 and 625 Front St.

Dealer in **General Merchandise**

SUBSCRIPTIONS
ONE YEAR - \$3.00
SIX MONTHS - 1.50
THREE MONTHS - .75

Advertising Rates
ON APPLICATION



THE
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
of
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

FIRST CLASS
"JOB WORK"
A SPECIALTY
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

READ THE

...NEWS...

AND GET THE

...NEWS..

CASE & WILSON

Have an exhibition in their show window a very handsome and unique center table. It is made from black walnut, taken from the "Ancon," wrecked a number of years ago near Loring, and Alaska yellow cedar. It was made by one of the natives of Sitka and is valued at \$5000. In the same window is a sealed glass jar filled with beans. For every dollar purchase you make in the store you will be entitled to a guess and the person guessing nearest to the number of beans in the jar will be presented with the table. The jar was filled and sealed in the presence of three of Wrangel's most prominent citizens and on September 1st, 1908, will be opened and the beans counted by the same committee.

The economy of buying at Case & Wilson's is so evident that it will draw you there with the force of a magnet. Their business is steadily increasing, and the reason is simply because they give good, honest values at right prices.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Items of Interest Dished Up in Brief for the Benefit of Our Readers.

High tide Monday night.

Dr. Barnes is out on a prospecting tour.

Sunday and Monday were extremely warm days.

Bro. Bolton is supreme ruler at Troup's wharf now.

Marshall, the city blacksmith, is enlarging his residence.

Get your Saws Filed opposite the Cottage Bakery, by W. J. Sully.

The Farallon made our city a visit Tuesday forenoon, and left some mail.

Mr. C. P. Joseph, a traveling salesman of Seattle, spent a few days in the city this week.

Fresh goods and a full supply of vegetables just received by the Hunt Grocery Co., at 322 Front street.

The subject for prayer meeting Friday evening, is "The Power of a Holy Example." Text: Hebrews xii, 1-4. Leader, Mr. A. Stark.

Ed. Barnes' family is going to Whatcom in a few weeks. One more member for the club known as the "Knights of the Sorrowful Figure."

The revenue cutter Cosmos, Hofstad, captain, was in the city last Monday. She is a cute little craft and is generally where you think she is not.

Wm. Bullock, the popular clothing dealer, was out of town for several days the first of the week. Mr. R. C. Diel held his chair down while he was absent.

The ladies of Fort Wrangel are invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Thwing, to-morrow afternoon, to join in the organization of a Ladies' Aid Society.

Dr. McAlpin was a welcome caller at the News office last Monday. The Dr. is one of the brightest men in Alaska, and in the line of his profession has no superior.

Mr. Kyle has severed his connection with the McKinnon wharf, in this city, and will soon leave for the south. We sincerely trust that his absence will be only temporary.

A party headed by Dr. Davy went over to the garnet ledge last Monday, and they brought back a number of garnets. The trip across on a pleasant day is an enjoyable outing.

The Monte Cristo took the mail up to Glenora and Telegraph Creek last Friday, and returned to this city yesterday. She is a splendid traveler and in charge of a first-class crew, and people going up the river should wait for a trip on her if possible.

Mr. W. R. Brawley, one of Seattle's best men, was a passenger on the Topeka. He is making a tour of Southeastern Alaska in the interests of eastern capitalists. An expert mining man is with him and they will probably stop over a few days in Fort Wrangel, on their return.

The repairs on the Victorian will be completed within the next week, and she will be as good as new. The injuries she sustained were not near so serious as it was supposed. The Victorian is a very fine boat and we hope her owners will not make a second attempt to take her from Fort Wrangel.

The Eureka mine, opposite the cannery, on the mainland, has turned out to be a free milling proposition. Four men are at work and the owners feel very much encouraged. The vein is over 200 feet wide. The last assay showed the value of the ore to be between six and seven dollars.

Frank Holtham, P. Haight, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Kennedy, Ed. Barnes and Al. Osborn gave us much needed assistance in moving our Chandler & Price jobber into our new office last Monday evening, for which we are indeed truly grateful. The moving of a press weighing about 800 pounds is no light task.

We much regret to say that Dr. Harrison and his charming wife will remove to Douglass City. They have made hosts of friends here and our loss is a decided gain to the place where they locate. The good people of Douglass City will find the Dr. and his wife worthy of their confidence and esteem.

The Topeka unloaded some steers at the McKinnon wharf yesterday, one of which was apparently not pleased with Fort Wrangel. The enraged beast charged around until the people on the wharf were scared half to death.

The Princess Louise and Boscowitz tied up at the Davidge wharf last Monday afternoon. They had a nice little slow race coming into the harbor. The Louise was a week coming up from Victoria. She is a nice boat to travel on if she is slow.

Chief Steward Sanders, of the Topeka, was on that splendid boat when she pulled in yesterday afternoon. He has been running in Alaska waters for the past twelve years and is entitled to be called a commodore. He is the best and the most thoroughly competent steward in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

Felix Brown, formerly proprietor of the Abbott House, on Pike street in Seattle, and brother of Gus Brown, the well known Second street clothier, of that city, was a passenger on one of the down sound steamers last week. He has been in Dawson a year and while we did not get an opportunity to speak to him, the angelic smile he wore was an assurance that he was well satisfied with his worldly condition.

Fred L. Henshaw, one of the editors of this paper, has gone to Seattle, where his family resides and will make the Queen city his future home. Chas. A. Hopp, formerly business manager of the News, has purchased Mr. Henshaw's interest in the paper and will take charge of the mechanical part of the work, also wielding his pen when necessary, thereby increasing the popularity of the News—the great religious newspaper of Alaska.

Mr. C. E. Baldwin, of San Francisco, traveling auditor for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., was a passenger on the Topeka on her up run yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife. A News man had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin while in the city. They reported a very pleasant trip. Of course Mrs. Baldwin carried her kodak with her and she took several snap shots at some of the grotesque Indian characters. We hope the promise of a copy of the natives' photograph will not be forgotten. Mr. Baldwin stated to the News man that he would probably stop over a few days on his return trip, which we hope he will do.

The Heel and Toe.

Last week's issue contained an account of a very pleasant surprise party given in honor of Capt. W. P. Gray, on the river steamer Casca. The Capt. was apparently very much pleased over the affair, for on last Wednesday evening, he gave a return party at the opera house to which some fifty of his friends were invited and which turned out to be a most pleasant entertainment. Good music was provided and the dancing was enjoyed by the lovers of the art. But the Captain was not satisfied with dancing alone, and also provided his guests with refreshments so that none went away hungry or thirsty. Fort Wrangel's Four Hundred is getting much of the pleasures of this life, if it is the dull and warm season of the year.

Good Bye.

Dr. Kennedy, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city for the past three months, left last week for Portland, his former home. He has gone to stay, which we regret to say. Dr. Kennedy has gained the esteem and respect of the people of this city during his stay here and they much regret his permanent departure. He is a forcible, eloquent talker, and his many friends wish him success wherever he goes.

Here to Stay.

The News office building has been enlarged and thereby made more convenient. This paper is two months old and a very healthy "kid." We are endeavoring to publish a paper that will meet with your approval and merit your patronage. Every week adds to its circulation, and if it pleases you, send a few copies to your eastern friends. Three copies for a quarter, and we pay the freight.

WRANGEL FISH CURING CO

Established in This City. Ready for Business in a Week. Good Work by the 25,000 Club

A force of men were busily at work on the building at No. 617 Front street as the News man was passing by last Monday. The extraordinary celerity of the movements of the men attracted the reporter's attention and he at once entered upon a tour of investigation.

"What is going on here?" asked the News man of a gentleman, who was up on the roof, and who proved to be Mr. J. E. Worden, formerly of Portland, Oregon.

"We are going to cure halibut for the eastern market, and make glue and oil."

"Well you are not doing much talking about it," said the News man, who had not heard anything about this new enterprise.

"No," said Mr. Worden. "We concluded to open up here and went right to work and the people may do the talking."

Mr. Worden has been in the fish business in Oregon and knows what he is about. He has an abundance of capital and if the business is not a success, it will not be on account of a lack of money.

The writer then went into the building and met Mr. W. J. Smith, of Johannesburg, South Africa. He is a chemist and an expert in fish curing. He was superintending the work of putting in vats and machinery. A few moments conversation with him convinced the writer that he is "onto his job" and that the combined effort of the two men is certain to result in success in any enterprise.

"When do you start up?" asked the News man.

"In about one week," said Mr. Smith. "We are going to get to work as soon as possible. Our building, which we have purchased, will do to start in and can easily be enlarged. We mean business and if you are going to say anything about the matter, just quote me as saying that we don't need a chamber of commerce to investigate our responsibility, as has been stated, should be done, in an Alaska paper. We don't ask Fort Wrangel for a cent of money. We bought this building and have all the capital we need to go right along. We will pay cash for the fish delivered at our back door and if the Fort Wrangel fishermen cannot supply us, we will have some come up from the sound."

The building in which the Fish Curing Co. will conduct its business is opposite the Willson & Sylvester mill and convenient to the bay.

We must not let this opportunity pass without informing our readers that the Twenty Five Thousand Club is entitled to the credit for the establishment of this new enterprise in our city. Our last issue gave notice of a meeting of the club in the court house last Wednesday evening, which was well attended and Messrs Worden and Smith were there. Mr. Smith gave an interesting talk on fish curing and on the next day the two men met and after talking the matter over concluded to give the business a trial in Fort Wrangel, and all will agree with us that the opening up of this industry in our city is worth many times more than the trifling expense which the maintenance of the club has been to our business men. Capt. Stephens is entitled to the praise of all those who are interested in the building up of Fort Wrangel, for the organization of a club that will be of untold benefit to our fair city.

We Apologize.

Our last issue reported a surprise party on the steamer Casca, given in honor of Capt. Gray. A list of names purporting to be those attending was given us by the person who gave the invitations, but the names of Miss Dena Nelson and Miss Kellner were inadvertently omitted, which we of course very much regret. The Misses Nelson and Kellner are bright, handsome young ladies, esteemed by all who know them, and a social gathering in the city is certain to include them among the invited.

For Sale or Trade.

Thirty acres of land in Spokane county, Wash., about three and a half miles from the city of Spokane, for Fort Wrangel improved property.

R. C. DIEL.

Notice.

The Fort Wrangel Chamber of Commerce will meet at the court house next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Doc Holiday went to Juneau on the Farallon. He resigned his position as wharfinger of the C. P. R. dock.

FORT WRANGEL ALASKA

A Growing Young City, Great Natural Resources

On same latitude of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Riga, Moscow and Tobolsk, and south of the great Cities of St. Petersburg and Archangel.

Wrangel is the center of an inhabitable area of 45,000 square miles rich in Timber, Fish, Coal, Petroleum, Furs, Game, Cereals, Vegetables, Small Fruits, Marble, Building Stone, Gold, Silver, Lead, Iron, Copper and Sulphur.

The climate of Southeastern Alaska is comparatively mild, being influenced by the Great Japanese Current, and is much the same as the British Isles under the Gulf Stream

Transportation facilities are regular Steamship lines with the United States and Canada.

The new land law gives each settler eighty acres.

The harbor is safe, deep and commodious, is at the mouth of Stikeen river, navigable for 150 miles into the Cassiar District.

If you are interested in Southeastern Alaska, the Twenty-Five Thousand Club can give you valuable information.

For any specific information as to Land, Settlements, Manufactures, Mines, &c., &c.,

Address

G. W. KENNEDY,

Sec'y Twenty-Five Thousand Club,

Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

PORTO OUR FUTURE RICO POSSESSION

Regardless of the differing views as to our ultimate disposition of island territory taken from Spain, it is thought by many that the United States will hold Porto Rico. By doing so we will acquire one of the garden spots of the tropics, for in many re-

Augustine, and they are similar to those of Havana before her walls were torn down. The peninsula upon which the morro and the lighthouse stand is thrust out into the sea on one side breasting the thundering surges of the Caribbean, and on the other guarding



MAP SHOWING PORTO RICO AND NEIGHBORING WATERS.

spects Porto Rico is the real gem of the Antilles. Men who have lately traveled in this beautiful island agree in expressing surprise that so little is known concerning its many wonders and charms.

About 1,000 miles due southeast from Havana, 500 from Cape Mais, the east-



FORTIFICATION AT SAN JUAN.

ern tip of Cuba, opens northward the magnificent harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico—Saint John of the Rites, or Noble Port, distant from New York about 1,000 miles, and from the Danish Island of St. Thomas but sixty miles, the last-named lying that much farther to the eastward.

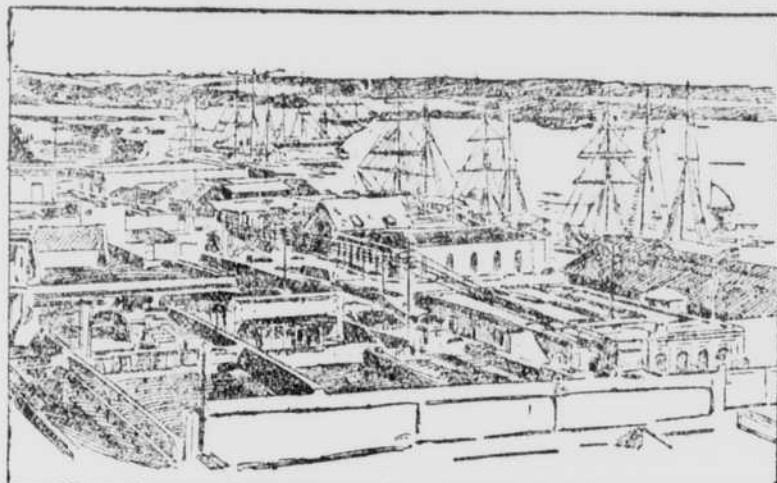
Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage, when on his way from the southern West Indies to his original landing place on the coast of Hayti. Fifteen years after the passing of Columbus came another navigator, one Juan Ponce de Leon, the governor of a province of Santo Domingo, sixty miles distant. The Indians of this section told him wonderful stories of the rich island across the channel, and in the year 1508 he landed at Aguadilla with a force of men and a pack of bloodhounds, bent upon its conquest. Ponce de Leon lives in history as the noblest and the gentlest of those gallant adventurers. And he was—that is, speaking relatively—he was noble and gentle for a Spaniard of that day. But he saw nothing wrong in putting to death the Indian chieftain Agueynaba, who first showed him the rivers with sands running gold, nor in setting on the trail of innocent women and children his famous bloodhound, Berezillo, who drew the pay of a bowman for his service, and who tore to pieces every Indian he ran down and overtook. He was the terror of all the Indians, whom he drove to the hills in troops, but was finally slain with a poisoned arrow sent after him by a Carib.

Ponce de Leon and his mailed soldiers finally settled on the present site of San Juan in 1511, and the most interesting relic to be found there to-day is the ancient building called the "Casa Blanca," which was built by the con-

struction that will soon connect all the chief coast towns and open up portions of the interior.

Though the main portion of San Juan is inclosed within the walls, through which entrance is only obtained by well-guarded gateways, yet there is a small town by itself in the Marina, between the fortifications and the wharves. Here is a fine public garden and pleasure palace, with booths and restaurants, as well as the public cockpit, where battles royal are frequently waged. The buildings of the inner city are of stone, massive and substantial, like those of Havana and the City of Mexico.

As to local conditions, San Juan is not an attractive city, under its present management, owing to its filthy streets and lack of attention to sanitation. It is likely to have a visit every year from Yellow Jack, when, owing to its situation, he might as well as not be kept at a distance. But San Juan is only one part of the island, and there are some harbors that are as fine, if not as large and land-locked.



SCENE IN SAN JUAN HARBOR.

One other on the north coast is Arrecibo; on the east are Humacao and Pajaro, on the west Aguadilla and Mayaguez, as beautiful as the heart of man could desire, with their gushing springs and background of pointed mountains, and on the south coast are Arroyo Guayanilla and Ponce. This last is the largest, the city having a population of about 35,000, with a vast export trade, chiefly in sugar and molasses. A fine post road connects it with San Juan, running diagonally across the island, with a daily diligence between the two. A system of railroads is in course of

valleys grow the sugar cane, cacao, bananas, plantains, and, in fact, all sorts of tropical fruits.

With its beautiful scenery, its almost perfect climate, its boundless exuberance and range of vegetable products, and consequent facilities for subsistence with the minimum of labor, Porto Rico may well be termed an earthly paradise. If that were all; if its people were intelligent and capable; if its government were as mild and equitable as its climate; and if there were united effort here tending toward the improvement of society and the amelioration of political burdens, then it might be so regarded. But, while nature has done everything for this island, while a great portion of its 3,000 square miles can be put under cultivation, and there ought to be enough to subsist many more than its 750,000 inhabitants in comfort, the men and the race whom accident of discovery placed in power has done worse than nothing for its development. Poverty exists everywhere, since the taxes are so oppressive, administered, as the government is, by alien office-holders, assisted by foreign soldiery.

As in Cuba, the people have been for centuries trodden under foot. They have groined beneath the weight of their burdens, have in vain protested against their numberless outrages. If Cuba has been long regarded as Spain's



STREET SCENE IN SAN JUAN.

milch cow, so also has Porto Rico, and that the latter has not already risen in successful revolt, is owing, not to the temper of the people, but to the impossibility for a revolution to succeed.

Vacant Land in the United States.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that only a little more than one-half of the public domain of

the United States is either reserved or appropriated. The area still remaining vacant amounts to 591,343,953 acres, without including Alaska, which is supposed to embrace nearly 400,000,000 acres more. The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,835,617,632 acres. Of this, 741,702,365 acres is now owned by individuals or by corporations or by states, or has passed out of the control of the general government. The amount reserved for schools, Indians, military and naval purposes, railroad grants, parks, forest reservations, etc., including all territory reserved from sale for any purpose whatsoever, amounts to 132,441,744 acres, so that, taking the reserve land and the vacant land together, only about one-half of the area of the United States has actually passed out of control of the government, and if Alaska is included, the unoccupied area is larger by 300,000,000 acres than that which is occupied.—San Francisco Argonaut.

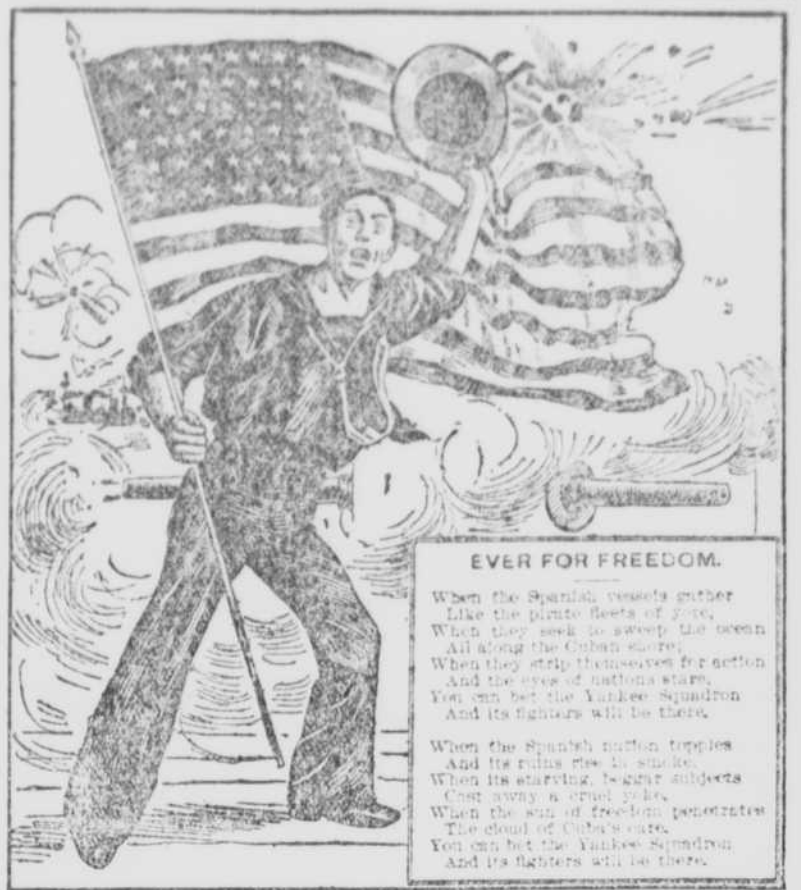
A Curious Hog Pen.

W. T. Harmon, living on the Days Mill turnpike near Tilton, has in use a very curious but convenient hog pen. The pen is nothing more than a huge sycamore tree, which is hollow, and furnishes sleeping quarters for at least twenty large-sized porkers. The tree has been used for its present purpose for over ten years, and during that time over 1,000 hogs have been raised in it.—Flemingsburg (Ky.) Gazette.

Misinformation in Australia.

The following account of the proper way of reaching the Klondike is taken from an Australian newspaper: "The real starting point for the Klondike is Spokane. There the traveler takes a canoe, by which he voyages to Vancouver, B. C. At the latter point he takes a sailing vessel direct to Dawson City."

It may be a good idea to belong to a lodge; you are sure then that someone will sit up with your remains when you are dead.



EVER FOR FREEDOM.

When the Spanish vessels gather
Like the pirate fleets of yore,
When they seek to sweep the ocean
All along the Cuban shore,
When they strip themselves for action
And the eyes of nations stare,
You can bet the Yankee Squadron
And its fighters will be there.

When the Spanish nation topples
And its ruins rise in smoke,
When its starving, beggar subjects
Cast away a cruel yoke,
When the sun of freedom penetrates
The cloud of Cuba's care,
You can bet the Yankee Squadron
And its fighters will be there.

LIVING RENT FREE.

Philadelphia Man Who Went Broke Because He Did Not Pay.

A Philadelphia man has lived ten years in a house for which he paid no rent and no taxes. It belonged to the gas company, and he had paid rent regularly until the property of the company was transferred to the city. He says himself: "I don't remember how long it is since I stopped paying rent. It was when the gas office was on 7th street. I went there one day with my rent and offered it to Mr. White, who had charge of the gas company's real estate, but he refused to take it, and told me that it was to be paid at the city treasurer's office in the future. I took it up there and a young man there said he could not take it, as he couldn't find record of any such house. He told me that they would notify me when they were ready to take my money. I went back to Mr. White and he advised me to go home and wait until I heard from them. Well, I waited." Nobody came to collect money until recently, when the city discovered its title and sent a man to collect. The tenant got a day to consider and promptly skipped. But his experience with a free rent does not seem to be satisfactory, if we may trust to his wife. "Yes," says she, resentfully, "he thought it was a snap, and look where he is now—no money, no business, looking for a job, and a family to support. He wouldn't take my advice and move to where business was good, but he hugged his snap and stuck here in that stagnant neighborhood and spent money on repairs for the house and didn't make any money."—Philadelphia Record.

Ananias Outdone.

Two ghostly shapes came stealing from
A deep and ancient grave;
They heard the never-silent hum
That marks the human wave.

They heard the newsboys' strident shout,
And one did stop and buy;
And through the sheet thus hawked about
He scanned with eager eye.

And as he read the headlines o'er,
His face grew peaked and pale,
And when he'd read a little more,
He grasped the nearest rail.

"Sapphira, dear," he faintly cried,
"This war news, bold and brash,
Convinces me we never lied—
Our record's gone to smash!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Hearse or Grave in Stam.

When a poor man dies in Stam he is not taken to the grave in a plumed hearse, with friends following behind



In ninety-seven carriages at \$0 to \$8 apiece. He is bundled into a box and carried by a couple of men to the place where the buzzards wait for him, and that is the last of him.

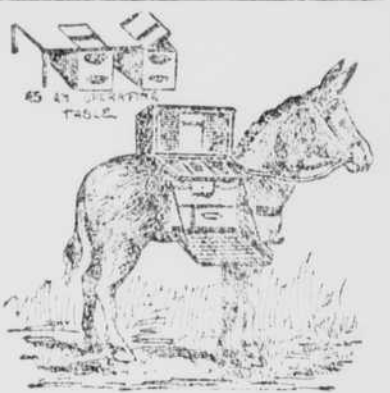
United States Legation in Berlin.

The United States government has been inquiring through the proper channel as to the cost of purchasing or erecting its own buildings for the embassies and legations and several of the large consulates-general in Europe. It may astonish many to learn that Berlin was found the most expensive capital in the world, so far as the cost of real estate and of buildings was concerned. The only really suitable building found there for the purpose would

cost \$800,000. The Russian embassy building in Berlin, which is located Unter den Linden, and which is, indeed, a veritable palace, so spacious and stately is it, would cost about \$4,000,000 to build to-day, ground and all. But it is, too, roomy and elegant enough to have served repeatedly for traveling quarters for Russian Chars passing through Berlin. What a miserable contrast forms the excuse for an office which the United States embassy occupies in Berlin, in Kronen strasse, a street of small shops. In the basement of the building is a barber shop, on the ground floor a wine and schnapps shop, and above the embassy offices reside a score of private persons.

Useful on Battlefields.

This pannier is for use on battlefields. When closed it is carried on a mule,



THE MEDICAL PANNIER.

as shown. Open, it affords an operating table, with the medicine chest and surgeon's case handy.

Mammoth Docks.

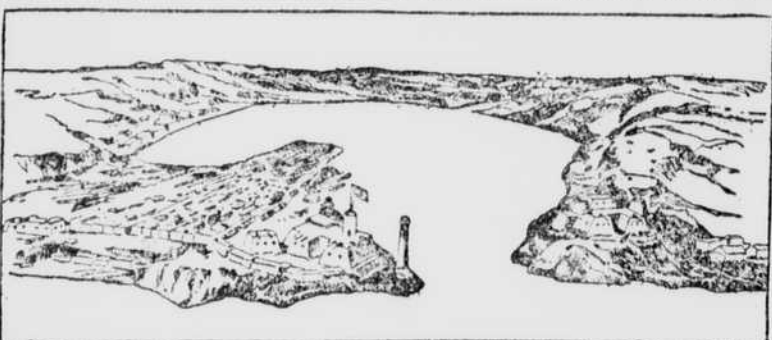
The marine docks at Portsmouth, England, are the vastest in the world, covering more than 300 acres, and employing some 10,000 men. Two of the largest docks are 600 feet long and 85 feet broad. All are what is known as stone graving docks. They are dug out of a sufficient depth, length and width, to enable vessels of a certain size to be admitted. They are constructed of granite and fitted with heavy gates; the vessel is floated into the dock and properly shored up on the keel blocks—the gates are closed—the water then pumped out. Such docks are all below the level of the dock yard. The walls are built with stairs like the seats in an amphitheater, so that workmen may go up and down; and great cranes lifting forty tons are used in handling materials. When a vessel is completed, all that is necessary to launch her is to open the gates, fill the dock, and she floats out without risk or trouble. The advantage of a number of docks at a station is the readiness with which a small vessel may be put into a small dock and a large vessel into a large one at once, this being done with so much economy of time and labor.—Providence Journal.

The Hand.

Montaigne gives a curious and interesting account of the intellectual uses to which the hand is put. He says: "With the hand we demand, we promise, we call, dismiss, threaten, entreat, supplicate, deny, refuse, interrogate, admire, reckon, confess, repent; express fear, express shame, express doubt; we instruct, command, write, encourage, swear, testify, accuse, condemn, acquit, insult, despise, defy, disdain, flatter, applaud, bless, abuse, ridicule, reconcile, recommend, exalt, regale, gladden, complain, afflict, discomfort, discourage, astonish, exclaim, indicate silence, and what not, with a variety and multiplication that keep pace with the tongue."

The Left Side of the Face.

Photographers, in their constant study of the face, find that the left side makes the more pleasant picture, and that the profile as seen from the left gives a more correct likeness than when viewed from the right.



HARBOR AND FORTIFICATIONS OF SAN JUAN.

quistador and occupied by him while governor of the island. Equally ancient with the Casa Blanca are the fortifications surrounding the city of San Juan, for their foundations were laid during the reign of Ponce de Leon. The capital city, with a population of some 25,000, occupies an island, connected with the main by a bridge and a causeway, and is completely inclosed within massive walls of stone and hardened mortar, with a height in places of from 50 to 100 feet. Like Havana, it has its morro, or citadel (literally a round or Moorish tower), and the fortifications are on a comprehensive scale, with bastions and drawbridges, ornate sentry boxes hanging over the sea, and grim, gray walls towering threateningly. One may find their counterpart, on a smaller scale, in the old fort at St.

construction that will soon connect all the chief coast towns and open up portions of the interior.

The island is about 95 miles in length by 35 or 40 in breadth, and as nearly rectangular as nature will allow in its coast line. The interior is one vast group of mountains. The soil everywhere is very fertile and cultivable, even to the mountain crests, the hill pastures of Porto Rico being celebrated for their succulent grasses, upon which feed cattle and horses, which are favorites throughout the islands south.

Among the hills also are thousands of cafetales, or coffee estates, for here the coffee finds congenial soil and climate for its perfect development, and is a source of profit to many planters who prefer a life of comparative leisure to the bustle of the town and city. In the

Works Every Day

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Cured a Severe Stomach Trouble.

"I suffered from a severe stomach trouble. I could not keep anything on my stomach. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. I can now eat almost anything I wish and my health is good. Hood's Sarsaparilla has enabled me to work every day."—J. J. Fennell, Monroe, Or., November.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. It acts for all.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Carborundum in Canada.

The Carborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has made all arrangements for the manufacture of their product in the Dominion of Canada at an early date. They have purchased a plot of land in Niagara Falls, Ont., and will at once commence the erection of a factory, the contract for it having been awarded. They have also made a contract with the Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company for a block of electrical power to operate the furnace. In addition to the property purchased they have taken an option on additional land, in order that they may enlarge their plant should they see the necessity of so doing.

THE CHINESE FLAG.

The standard of the Chinese Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of grotesque dragon upon a yellow ground. The dragon is a composite of the various animals, but also of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove the unbecoming tint from the complexion, use Hester's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent indigestion and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, neuritis and kidney complaint.

Keeps Milk Pure.

A Swede has patented an apparatus to assist in keeping milk pure, which consists of two tubes with flaring tops to be attached to the arms in milking, to carry the milk into the lower ends of the tubes connecting a covered pail, thus decreasing the size of the opening exposed to a minimum.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

An aeronaut says that there is the same difference in the air at the earth's surface and at an altitude of half a mile that there is between water in a muddy puddle and the purest spring water.

The Klondyke

baking powder is *Schilling's Best* baking powder. It keeps and does its work everywhere.

Very young children are not sensitive to pain to any great extent. Dr. Denker calculates that sensibility is seldom clearly shown in less than four or five weeks after birth, and before that time infants do not shed tears.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure constipation.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

A New Lifeboat.

A French inventor has designed a new lifeboat, which has a weighted keel-extending low enough from the bottom of the boat to prevent its overturning, while air-tight compartments are placed in the ends and sides which will keep it from sinking when full of water.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

The leaf of a creeping moss found in the West Indies, known as the "life plant," is absolutely indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or the application of red hot iron.

WHEAT

Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of references given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference book. **DUNNING, HOPKINS & CO.**, Chicago Board of Trade, Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

WILL & FINCK CO.'S SPRING EYE GRASS BAC NEEDLES.

Plain or with Cutter. The best needle in the market. Used by all sack sewers. For sale by all general merchandise stores, or by

WILL & FINCK CO.,

620 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

THIS IS INDEED A SWING.

Ninety Feet High, and Speeds at a Mile-a-Minute Gate.

The enterprising Yankee who should erect a swing of the dimensions of the one shown in this picture would make a fortune in a season. If he wasn't arrested the first day he started his dandy apparatus. What do you think of dying through the air at the rate of a mile a minute, suspended by a mere thread? That is what the Siamese



SIAMSE SWING EXTRAORDINARY.

trapezoids do. It is not so professional as some of the performances seen in this country.

The exciting spectacle of two men, literally risking their necks in midair, is seen only at the Siamese harvest festivals, at which all Siamese congregates. The attention of the crowd is directed to the performance of the seducing games by a great band of trumpets. The swing itself is like any ordinary child's swing, except for its enormous size. The pillars are over ninety feet high, and the seat of the swing is about halfway between the ornamental cross-bar and the ground.

Fair Cuban Eager for War.

Miss Fredivinda Sanchez of the City, Fla., was the first Cuban young lady to volunteer from this country to go with the Red Cross Society. Miss Sanchez is the belle of Her City, a suburb of Tampa, inhabited mostly by



MISS FREDIVINDA SANCHEZ.

people of Cuban extraction. She has taken great interest in the struggle of the insurgent leaders. She declared that if she couldn't go as a nurse to care for the wounded she would take a rifle and join the Cuban army, and she is a good shot.

Sending Messages at Sea.

This is the way messages are sent from ship to ship during the daytime. The tar waving the flags is signaling



GIVING AND RECEIVING SIGNALS.

and the officers on the bridge are reading like signals coming from the other vessel.

Where a Battle Was Fought.

An ancient earthen vessel of Spanish design, half filled with gold dust, dug with other valuables from the ground in an uninhabitable spot in the Indian Territory, is the latest discovered evidence to corroborate an old Indian tradition to the effect that one of the most cruel battles ever fought on American soil was an engagement between the Spaniards and the native Indians that has never been recorded in history. T. B. Powell, of Webber's Falls, while walking in his yard, stumbled on what he found to be a peculiarly shaped earthen vessel. He dug it up, and found it to contain about fifty old Spanish and

American coins, some of which dated as far back as 1726. His curiosity having been excited, he excavated in the spot, and found a much larger vessel of the same shape, containing what proved to be more than a gallon of pure gold dust.

It has long been an Indian tradition that in the last part of the eighteenth century, or the first of the nineteenth, the native Indians of what is now the territory, and the encroaching Spaniards from the South, fought an awful battle in the territory, and that the Indians were so badly routed that they retreated with great loss of life, and never returned to retrieve the valuable jewelry and gold they had buried near the battle-field just before the engagement to prevent the Spaniards from obtaining it in case of their success. In the past few years the territory in the neighborhood of Webber's Falls, a little town near Chelsea, has become inhabited by the whites, and so frequently have relics of the ancient Spaniards and the Indians been unearthed that the Indian story of the battle has gained credence in that section.

The Triumph of "Danny."

Several years before the discovery of oil at Pithole an Irishman named McCarthy and his son Dan came to this country from the Emerald Isle, says Bazar. Dan was a young man of 20, but his father looked upon him as a mere boy, and seemed to take delight in ridiculing him before people.

"Yes, Dan is a good boy," he would say sarcastically, "but, Danny, no boy, you'll never set the river on fire."

This was his stock of wit, and it annoyed Dan very much, but he did his best and soon surprised the old gentleman by securing a lucrative job.

"Yes, Danny has a job all right," he said, "it's a dollar and a half a day, but the boy'll never set the river on fire. Not he."

When oil was found at Pithole, Dan hurried to the scene, and was soon earning unusually large wages as a teamster. All the petroleum was drawn in barrels, and teams were in great demand. He saved his money, bought an acre of land, and soon had a well drilled that was producing 100 barrels of oil per day at \$10 per barrel. The old McCarthy joined him, saw the well, received a liberal gift of money, and then shook his head ominously.

"It's a good thing, Danny," he croaked, "you're don't well, but mark me, you'll never set the river on fire, no boy."

A few days later a flood wrecked one of Dan's small wooden tanks, the oil ran down the river, and there was great excitement. As Dan and his father stood on the bank watching the oil float away, Dan drew a match and lighted it. "Father," he said coolly, "the next time you say 'O'll never set the river on fire, please remember that I had a chance to wait, and—didn't do it, heh!"

Then he blew out the match.

Three Stars Extra.

A valuable fairer was selling silk star-spangled banners at the 15th street entrance to the Treasury department the other afternoon. His line of talk was ingenious.

"Look a-here, fellows," said he, "there's forty-eight stars on this flag. Forty-eight, mind you. I'll bet a Mexican mule that you can't find another Old Glory in this country that has got forty-eight stars on it. Those that you buy in the stores has only got forty-five stars—one for each State. But this here flag of mine has been built for the occasion. It's got three extra stars added for the three new States—Spain, Cuba and Philippines. See? If you don't get one of 'em you ain't in the push. You'll have to paint three more stars on the flag you've already got and you can't make a neat job of it. You might as well have one of them old flags with thirteen stars on it as a forty-five-star flag in these days. Get next. Get in the push! Get into the bag star-spangled handicap with three starters added! They ain't no long shots, either." The fairer did business on that basis, too.—Washington Star.

Cooking Meals by a Volcano.

A volcano is not generally looked upon as affording comfort to the weary climber, but a party of four mountaineers derived warmth and succeeded in cooking their meals by the volcanic heat in the crater of Mount Ranier. They ascended the mountain and a storm came on, which broke into a hurricane after they had crawled over the rim of the great crater. The steam which ascended from the hot, sulphur-laden springs served to cook some prunes and to soften hard tack, which they had brought with them. The hurricane raged for four days and three nights, and they were kept prisoners, not being able to descend on account of the storm. During this period they cooked their food and managed to keep themselves warm through the volcanic heat in the crater.

An Ancient Tub.

An old Roman tub well has been discovered at Stichester. It is in a comparatively perfect state of preservation, though 1,000 years have elapsed since it was made.

Tobacco Consumed in France.

Last year the French consumed over 20,000 tons of tobacco.

Extracting Copper.

The interesting "wet process" of extracting copper from pyrites, in use near Antwerp, is described in a paper read before the Association of Graduates of the Ghent Technical School by L. Breda. From this it appears that the ore, containing from three to four per cent of copper, is roasted, crushed and milled with salt. The chlorinated ore is quantities of twenty-five tons is twice washed with some 650 gallons of water, then with the waste liquor from the precipitating tanks, then with dilute warm sulphuric acid, and finally with warm water. The washed ore at last contains only 0.2 per cent of copper. The liquor is run into tanks, and the copper is precipitated by scrap iron. The somewhat remarkable statement is made that by this means the amount of copper left in the waste liquor does not exceed 1.4 gram per gallon.

Exportation of Lumber.

The exports of lumber from this country have been rapidly increasing during the past two years, and especially was there a notable increase last year over the record for the year before. In 1896 the value of lumber exports from this country was \$33,000,000, while last year there was an increase of more than 20 per cent, the total being upward of \$40,000,000 worth of lumber. In 1895 the value was about \$30,000,000, and for several years previous to that year the value was about the same. In 1890 it was \$10,000,000.

JOHN POOLE IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING large orders of the celebrated Stoughton cigars. These are superior to any ever put upon the market. Before buying a watch call and examine our article for catalog. Address: Post Office Box 100, Portland, Oregon.

Life of a Watermain.

The life of a cast iron water main is stated, in a report recently made to the Melbourne, Australia, city engineer, to average about thirty years. When taken up after forty years of service the iron is generally worth less, even for scrap. Mild steel pipes last about as long, but the cost of painting and laying, as well as the cost of the pipes themselves, is considerably less for steel than for cast-iron.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me this 10th day of December, A. D. 1895.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For Workmen's Lunches.

A recently patented wrapper in England is especially suitable for carrying workmen's meals. It is made of waterproof material, and is shaped with a rigid piece in the center. The flaps are secured by buttons or hooks and eyes. When not in use it can be folded into small space, a strap forms the handle.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, 123, 60 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Lacing Hooks.

A new lacing hook has been designed for shoes which has an eyelet stamped into the leather, with a hook hinged on one side which shuts and holds the lace as soon as the latter is drawn tight, all the hooks opening at once when the knot at the top is untied.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

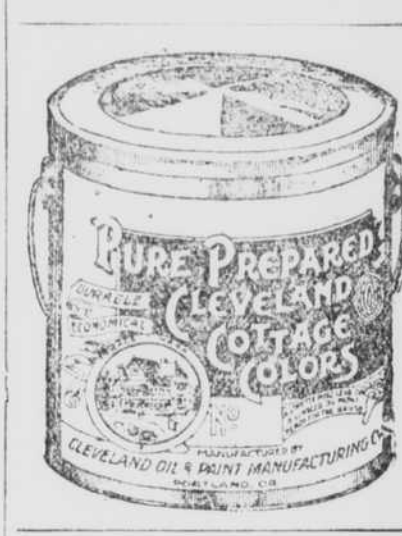
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TO WOMEN FROM

Mrs. Joseph Peterson, Warren, Pa.

"I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement, and displacement of the womb.

"The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was dizzy. I could not walk around, and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."



Good Health

Is the working capital of humanity. If you have that is wrecked indeed, is your health failing you, your ambition, your vitality waiting away? When others fail consult

DOCTOR RATCLIFFE.

For the speedy, safe and permanent cure of all Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, even in their most aggravated forms. There is no man in the world who has effected so many permanent cures in both Men and Women of troubles which other physicians of acknowledged ability had given up as hopeless as this eminent specialist.

NEURASTHENIA and all attending ailments of YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, causing brain, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence, pains in back, limbs and kidneys, and many other distressing symptoms, uniting one for study, business or enjoyment of life. Dr. Ratcliffe can cure you, no matter who or what has failed.

WEAK MEN. He restores lost vigor and vitality to weak men. Organs of the body which have been weakened through disease, overwork, excesses or indiscretions are restored to full power, strength and vigor through his own successful system of treatment.

VARICOCELE, hydrocele, swelling and tenderness of the scrotum treated with untiring success.

SPECIAL DISEASES, inflammation, discharges, etc., which if neglected or improperly treated, break down the system, cause kidney and bladder diseases, etc.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. Prompt and especial attention given to all their many ailments.

WHITE If you are aware of any trouble, DO NOT TALK. Call on Dr. Ratcliffe today. If you cannot call, write him. His valuable book free to all sufferers. CONSULTATION FREE and confidential at office or by letter.

E. M. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH.

THROUGH TICKETS

—TO THE—

East and Southeast

—VIA THE—

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

FULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS.

FULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

Portland to Chicago Without Change

Quick Time.

Union Depots.

Personally Conducted Excursions.

Baggage Checked to Destination.

Low Rates.

Direct line to Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held in Omaha, Nebraska, June to November.

Write undersigned for rates, time tables and other information pertaining to Union Pacific R. R.

R. W. BAXTER, Gen. Agent, 135 Third St., Portland, Oregon.

Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

N. F. N. U. No. 24, '98.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

THE FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

A Grist of the Week's Local News Dished
Up for the Special Benefit of Our
Readers by News Reporters.

Mosquito dope, a sure preventative.
At Wrangel Drug Co.

Attorneys Clark and Cochran returned
from Sitka on the City of Seattle.

Headquarters for fireworks at the
Hunt Grocery Co., 322 Front Street.

Carbolic Acid for Disinfecting. At
Wrangel Drug Co. 25 cents per pint.

The Cassiar has put in a fine pool table.
The Cassiar can always be found up
to date.

Dr. Thwing returned from Juneau,
where he attended a meeting of the
Presbyterians.

The paint on Dr. Davy's store is a
great improvement and we hope others
will follow his worthy example.

Rev. A. Stark, returned from a trip
to Juneau last week. East Main street
looked very lonesome without him.

A colored woman in Kansas expressed
this view of the war: "Ise glad my
husban is in de pen. I wouldn't hab
him jine dis heah wah fo' nothin'."

Jack Collins, the irrepressible Jack,
returned from a trip up the river last
Friday. From the way Jack looks, we
would say he had a good time.

West Brothers, the enterprising
butchers, have moved into the building
opposite the Fort Wrangel Brewery
where they have an abundance of room.

Willson & Sylvester are furnishing
six ship loads of lumber for the Tread-
well mines at Douglass island. Their
steambout, Alaska, is now up there
with a cargo.

Mr. S. Flesham has sold out and gone
to Portland, his former home. Mr.
Flesham made many friends while here
who will wish him the very best of suc-
cess at his old home.

The Stikeen Chief passed the en-
trance last Thursday on her way to St.
Michaels. She was being towed by a
tug. About next week we will be called
upon to report her wreck.

See the change in the ad. of the Fort
Wrangel Brewery. Mr. Greif has put
up the finest brewery building in Alas-
ka and his retail rooms would be a
credit to any of the coast cities.

The Sunday school which has hereto-
fore met at 10 a. m. in the Presbyterian
church will hereafter be held at the
same place at 2:30 p. m. Parents are
invited to come with their children.

Deputy Inspector Frank H. Richards
came down from the boundary station
last Friday. He reports everything
very quiet up there now since so many
boats have been pulled off of the
river.

Mr. J. H. Hope, of Vancouver, pay-
master for Mackenzie, Mann & Co., ar-
rived in this city last Tuesday and left
Friday night for Glenora. He is going
up to pay the men working on the trail
between Glenora and Lake Teslin. The
men will no doubt be glad to see him.

Well, it's about time Attorney Bates
was coming back. His genial, good na-
tured greetings are a part of Fort
Wrangel. His fine legal abilities would
no doubt bring him more money down
Sound, but we hope he will not be per-
suaded to leave this place by his hosts
of Tacoma friends.

Marshal Grant has five boats in his
possession now. He tried to get the
Oregon last Friday, but they wouldn't
let him have her because he had no pa-
pers to authorize him to make an ar-
rest. Those now under his control are
being herded by five watchmen down
near the Shakes mansion.

City Cigar and Tobacco Store

—A full line of—

Books, Stationery and Periodicals.

CANDY.

S. STROUSE, Prop.

Opposite McKinnon's Wharf, Fort Wrangel.
No. 208 Front Street.

West Bros. WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Supplying Ships, Hotels and
Restaurants a Specialty.

400 FRONT ST. FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

FRED W. CARLYON

Watchmaker and Jeweler..

Has just moved into McKinnon
block and will soon have a fine
stock of jewelry.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
and Engraving a Specialty.

Remember the place

212 Front Street,

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

Summons by Publication.

In the United States Commissioner's Court
in and for the District of Alaska, Kenneth M.
Jackson, Commissioner.

Lee H. Wakefield and Loyal Young, partners
doing business under the firm name and style
of Wakefield & Young, Plaintiffs,

vs.
W. H. Porter and A. J. Barrett, partners do-
ing business under the firm name and style
of The W. H. Porter Co., Defendants.

The people of the United States of America
to W. H. Porter and A. J. Barrett partners
under the firm name of The W. H. Porter
Co., Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified
that you have been sued in the above en-
titled court and must answer the complaint
filed therein on or before the 10th day of Au-
gust, 1898, or judgment will be rendered
against you as is in the complaint demanded.

You are further notified that a writ of at-
tachment has been issued in said cause on
the 5th day of July, 1898, under which personal
property belonging to you has been at-
tached.

The said plaintiffs have commenced the said
action to recover from said defendants the
sum of \$25.50 upon an account for goods,
wares and merchandise sold and delivered by
plaintiffs to defendants at their instance and
request, together with the costs and dis-
bursements of said action; that an order was
entered in the above entitled action ordering
service upon you of this summons by pub-
lication on the 6th day of July A. D. 1898.

Witness my hand and official seal at Fort
Wrangel, Alaska, this 6th day of July, 1898.
K. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Commissioner for District of
Alaska, holding court at Fort Wrangel
in said district.

C. O. Bates, attorney for Plaintiffs; P. O.
address Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
Date of first publication July 6, 1898.

Summons by Publication.

In the United States Commissioner's Court
in and for the District of Alaska, Kenneth M.
Jackson, Commissioner.

Robert Reid and Rufus Sylvester, partners
doing business under the firm name and
style of Reid & Sylvester, Plaintiffs,

vs.
W. H. Porter and A. J. Barrett, partners do-
ing business under the firm name and style
of The W. H. Porter Co., Defendants.

The people of the United States of America
to W. H. Porter and A. J. Barrett partners
under the firm name of The W. H. Porter
Co., Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified
that you have been sued in the above en-
titled court and must answer the complaint
filed therein on or before the 10th day of Au-
gust, 1898, or judgment will be rendered
against you as is in the complaint demanded.

You are further notified that a writ of at-
tachment has been issued in said cause on
the 5th day of July, 1898, under which personal
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The said plaintiffs have commenced the said
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request, together with the costs and dis-
bursements of said action; that an order was
entered in the above entitled action ordering
service upon you of this summons by pub-
lication on the 6th day of July A. D. 1898.

Witness my hand and official seal at Fort
Wrangel, Alaska, this 6th day of July, 1898.
K. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Commissioner for District of
Alaska, holding court at Fort Wrangel
in said district.

C. O. Bates, attorney for Plaintiffs; P. O.
address Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
Date of first publication July 6th, 1898.

Notice for Publication.

In the United States District Court, in
and for the District of Alaska.

A. J. Barkley, William E. Bunge, Dun-
can Campbell, William Malone, Li-
bellants,

vs.

S. S. "Diana," her tackle, apparel, fur-
niture, boiler, engines and boats, Claimant.

WHEREAS, A libel has been filed in
the United States District Court in and
for the District of Alaska on the 22nd
day of July, 1898, by A. J. Barkley, Wil-
liam E. Bunge, Duncan Campbell and
William Malone, libellants, against the
S. S. "Diana," her tackle, apparel, fur-
niture, boiler, engines and boats, and
against all persons intervening for and
in their behalf and interest, in a cause
on contract civil and maritime of ser-
vice as seamen and mariners, alleging
in substance that on and between the
19th day of April, 1898, and the 18th
day of July, 1898, said libellants, at the
special instance and request of the
owners and master of said S. S. "Di-
ana," served as seamen and mariners
on board said S. S. "Diana," bound
from the port of Seattle, Wash., to the
port of Yakutat, Alaska, on a general
mining trip, and conducted themselves
in an orderly, faithful, honest and so-
ber manner, and were at all times dili-
gent in their respective duties, and
were obedient to the lawful com-
mands of the master, at an
agreed compensation aggregating
Eight Hundred and Twenty Three
(\$823.00) Dollars, and have been dis-
charged at the end of the voyage with
the said sum due and owing said libel-
lants, all of which said claimant has
neglected and refused to pay, or any
part thereof, although often demanded,
and praying process against said S. S.
"Diana," her tackle, apparel, furniture,
boiler, engines and boats, and for rea-
sonable and proper costs and attor-
ney's fees, and that said S. S. "Diana"
may be condemned and sold to pay
said claims and wages due, with costs,
charges and expenses.

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance with
the monition under the seal of the said
court directed and delivered to me, I do
hereby give public notice to all per-
sons claiming the said S. S. "Diana,"
her tackle, apparel, furniture, boiler,
engines and boats, or in any manner
interested therein, that they be and ap-
pear before the United States District
Court in and for the District of Alaska,
to be held at Sitka, Alaska, on the 27th
day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in
the forenoon of that day, (provided that
the same shall be a day of jurisdiction
thereafter), then and there to interpose
their claims and to make their allega-
tions in that behalf.

Dated the 30th day of July, 1898.
J. M. SHOUP,
U. S. Marshal for Alaska.

By W. D. GRANT,
Deputy.

Clark, Ingersoll & Weymouth, Proctors
for Libellants.

Date of first publication, Aug. 3, 1898.

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AND SOUTH

TIME SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 13th, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE.

or Spokane, Roseland, St. Paul	4:00 p. m.
and the East	4:00 p. m.
or Portland	5:00 a. m. and
For Olympia	4:00 p. m.
For Aberdeen	7:30 a. m.
or Tacoma	5:00 a. m.
a. m. 4:00 and	7:00 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE.

from Spokane, Roseland, St. Paul	7:00 a. m.
and the East	7:00 a. m.
From Portland	11:00 p. m.
*From Olympia	6:20 p. m.
*From Aberdeen	6:20 p. m.
From Tacoma	7:00 and 8:00 a.
m.; 12:15, 6:20 and	11:30 p. m.

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Fort Wrangel News

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